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## THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JULY 26, 1894.

### NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The cost of running a big ocean liner from New York to Liverpool and back is something over $90,000.

Out of 1282 answers to letters sent to Kansas farmers asking if farming paid, 1251 answered emphatically "No."

The consumption of alcohol per inhabitant in the various countries of the world is: Germany, 11 quarts per inhabitant; Austria-Hungary, 6.30; Belgium, 8.86; the United States, 5; France, 8.07; Italy, 1.97; Holland, 9; Russia, 6.3; Switzerland, 6; Great Britain, 5.42.

The descendants of Queen Victoria are either now in possession of, or will in the natural course of events come to occupy, seven thrones—those of the British Empire, Germany, Greece, Grand Duchy of Hesse, Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen.

The mean temperature of several leading cities is as follows; Athens 63°, Boston 49, Calcutta 78, Charleston 66, Constantinople 56; Dublin 50; Havana 78, Jerusalem 63, London 50 Mexico 60, Moscow 41, Naples 61, Paris 51, St. Louis 55, San Francisco 36, Savannah 67, Stockholm 41, Washington 56, Zanibar 80.

Edward Atkinson, writing for the Forum, says that there are within the United States 4,564,631 separate farms averaging about 137 acres each, of which, in the Eastern, Middle, Western, and Pacific States, 80 per cent are occupied and managed by their owners. For more than one half these farms are free of any mortgage whatever; the rest are mortgaged for far less than half their value.

The railroads of the United States earn from all sources of revenue about $1,200,000,000 in a year. About two-thirds of this was disbursed in expenses, and the balance, $350,000,000, represents the net profit. Two-thirds of this, however, goes to pay interest on bonds or guaranteed stock, leaving about $100,000,000, or one-twelfth of the whole amount earned, for the payment of dividends and for necessary improvements.

It is reported that the New Orleans sugar bureau estimates the Louisiana sugar crop at 603,353,087 pounds. A bounty of 2 cents per pound on sugar over 90 degrees saccharine and 1¼ cents over 80 degrees is allowed by law to build up the sugar industry of the country. Of the total product 592,109, or less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. fell below the 80 per cent. average and will receive no bounty whatever. The total amount of bounty received by Louisiana planters when all the claims are paid will be $11,694,468.

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1893: Galveston, 1,003,505; New Orleans, 1,861,506; Mobile, 213,740; Savannah, 962,583; Charleston, 405,547; Wilmington, 189,665; Norfolk, 489,742; Baltimore, 63,663; New York, 118,396; Boston, 100,301; Newport News, 49,560; Philadelphia, 68,862; West Point, Va., 239,151; Brunswick, 71,310; Velasco, 8,292; Pensacola, 77,860; total, 5,922,693. Deduct 66,963 bales from net receipts since September 1st making corrected total 5,855,730 bales.

Congressman Branch introduced last week in the House a bill to appropriate the money in the treasury, being unclaimed bounty and pay due Union colored soldiers, to the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri and Kentucky, in proportion to the colored population of each State, to be applied for the establishment of a home or homes for the care of indigent colored people or orphans in such manner as the Legislatures of the States shall provide.

For the year ending June 30, 1893, there were 299 passengers killed on the railroads of the country and 3,229 injured, or one killed to every 1,985,153 carried, and one injured to every 183,822 carried, which is not such a bad showing, although not as good as most European countries, where more care is taken to protect life. The employees, however, did not fare so well, for the proportion of those killed was one to every 320 men employed. The proportion of trainmen was one killed to every 115 employed and one injured to every 110 employed.

Upon the whole, says the Atlanta Constitution, in commenting upon an article in the Manufacturer's Record, the Record is justified in predicting that our middle-aged men of today will live to see the south producing a greater value of manufactured goods than the entire country produces now. This, of course, means the building up of numerous centers of commerce and industry; more business and more money; more and better markets for the farmers, and a general rise in real estate in both town and country. The south is to-day the most inviting field for investment in the world.

Starting in 1880 with total farm assets of $2,214,000,000, the south made an advance by 1890 to $3,182,000,000, or a gain of 37 per cent., as against a gain of 30 per cent. for all the rest of the country. The total value of farm products for the south in 1880 was $660,000,000, against $1,555,000,000 for the rest of the country. By 1890 the south had gained in the value of its agricultural product $107,000,000, or 16 per cent., while all the rest of the country had gained only $141,000,000, or 9 per cent With just one fourth of the capital invested in agriculture the increase in value of southern production was 45 per cent of the total increase.

The largest newspaper circulation in the world is that of the Petit Journal, in Paris. Nearly 1,000,000 copies are printed each day, in five separate editions, not counting extras if there are such things in Paris. The Daily News, of London, has the largest circulation in that city, printing each day about 400,000 copies. The New York World claims to have the largest circulation in this country, printing each day about 460,000 copies, inclusive of several morning editions and several evening editions. The principal Viennese paper, the Tageblatt, has a circulation of about 45,000 and the Berlin Tageblatt has one of 75,000 copies.

### SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

**Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."**

The admiralty, learning that the Emperor of Germany had expressed a desire to see the United States cruiser Chicago, have sent an invitation to Admiral Benham to be present with his flagship on the occasion of the Cowes regatta, which the Kaiser will attend in the imperial yacht, Hohenzollern. ——The cruiser Columbia has been ordered to proceed immediately to Bluefields, Nicaragua, to protect American interest in the disturbed condition of affairs there. ——It is officially announced that, in consequence of the prevalence of cholera, the mobilizing of the reserves and the customary autumn military manœuvres in the vicinity of St. Petersburg will not take place this year. ——The final interment of the body of the late President Carnot took place Friday morning at the Pantheon, where it had been resting temporarily in a vault. The body was placed beside that of the late President grandfather, Lazare Carnot. ——Congressman Wilson read in the House last week a letter from President Cleveland in regard to the conference on the Tariff bill. He urged the Democrats to carry out the party principles on the subject of tariff reform. He argued strongly in favor of free raw materials and a proper duty on sugar. ——The President has appointed Hon. Clifton Breckinridge, of Arkansas, to be Minister to Russia. ——The trial of the Anarchist Paul Lega for attempting to kill Minister Crispi in the streets of Rome took place last week. The defendant made a speech defending Anarchy. He said if put to death there would be some one in France or America to avenge him. He was sentenced to 20 years in prison. ——The Senate committee has resumed the Sugar trust investigation. Correspondent Walker again refused to answer questions. ——The wholesale market of Nelson, Morris & Co., in Chicago, was set on fire and $50,000 worth of property was destroyed. ——The shops of the New York, Lake Erie and Western at Kent, Ohio, have been opened. ——At Detroit, Mich., a striker was sent to prison for six months for assaulting a switchman. ——The potters' strike at East Liverpool, Ohio, is declared off. ——The Pullman shops will open this week. Already 325 men have asked to be taken back. ——Robert Henry Clarence, hereditary chief of Mosquito, declares his independence of the Nicaraguan Government. ——The grand jury at St. Paul indicted sixty strikers for interfering with the mails. ——The Chicago grand jury returned indictments against forty-three strikers, including Debs and other officers of the American Railway union. ——There are now 159 female and 143 male patients in the insane asylum at Raleigh. It is said that the number of females is the greatest inside the building at one time. Including patients at home on probation, the total under treatment is 320. ——R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review, speaking of the failures, says: The most hopeful sign noticed is that failures continue comparatively few and not very important. The aggregate of liabilities for the twelve days ending July 12th was $2,630,306, of which $1,009,821 was of manufacturing, and $1,448,204 of trading concerns, which is decidedly below the average for the past half year. The failures last week were 236 in the United States, against 467 last year, and 44 in Canada, against 25 last year. ——Private Stallworth, of the Conehatta guards, while on duty in Birmingham, Ala., as a sentinel, was attacked by eight men who stoned him, dislocating one finger and almost breaking his right shoulder. He fired twice at them and the entire camp turned out. One man was captured and held after a court of inquiry by Maj. Gen. Whiting. One man is known to have been shot, but succeeded in getting away. Active search is being made for this man. The camp is within two blocks of the Union depot, almost in the heart of the city. ——A head-end collision between a northbound passenger train and a southbound freight train occurred at Dames' Ferry, eleven miles above Macon, on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road, in which Fireman Pat Rogers, of the freight train, was instantly killed, and Fireman Doyle Thorne, of the passenger, so badly injured that he died. No one else was injured, and only slight damage was done to engines and cars. Dames' Ferry was the meeting point for the trains and both were on time, but the air breaks on the passenger train failed to work and the train dashed around a sharp curve into the freight, which had just started into the siding. Both engineers jumped but the firemen were horribly mangled between the engines and tenders. ——The quarter centennial conference of the local preachers of Rutherford College was a very successful meeting. ——A fearful explosion of powder and shells occurred in the store room of Fort Pulaski, near Savannah, caused by the Sergeant in charge setting fire to some wet powder in order to drive the mosquitos from the room in which were some 400 pounds of powder and a number of shells. Adjoining this room were two tons of powder and within 200 feet were 500 pounds of dynamite, but these were moved to places of safety. The sergeant was so badly burned that he will die. ——At Kissimmee, Fla., a mob of negroes lynched the negro Landy who murdered his wife several days ago. ——Wash. Adkins was hanged at Fayetteville, W. Va., for murder. ——The first clause of the Anti-Anarchist law passed by the French Chamber of Deputies provides that persons charged with inciting to anarchistic crimes shall be tried before judges without a jury. ——Since July 1st there have been over 1,500 cases of cholera in St. Petersburg. ——Congressman Branch, of this State, introduced in the House a bill to appropriate the unclaimed pay and bounty of colored Union soldiers to building homes in the Southern States for indigent colored people. ——A vessel goes over the bar at Fort Mogan, Ala., into the gulf, drawing 23 feet, 11 inches of water. ——Senator Walsh, in an interview by the Manufacturers' Record, advocates the building of the Nicaragua canal by our Government and an international conference to declare for the free coinage of silver. ——Debs and his associates spend their time in jail receiving visitors, attending to correspondence and directing the strike. The strikers claim that they are losing no ground. All the strikers and their families are furnished food plentifully. ——The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 2,519,879 bales, of which 2,034,679 bales are American, against 2,681,077 bales, and 2,189,877 bales, respectively, last year. Receipts of cotton last week at all interior towns, 5,455 bales. Receipts from the plantations, 340 bales. Crop in sight, 7,358,889 bales. ——The Vigilant beat the Prince of Wales Britannia last Saturday in a fifty mile race by five minutes.

### The President's Views on the Subject of Reformation of the Tariff.

*"Hon. Wm. L. Wilson:*

DEAR SIR:—The certainty that a conference will be ordered between the two Houses of Congress, for the purpose of adjusting differences on the subject of tariff legislation, makes it also certain that you will be again called on to do hard service in the cause of tariff reform.

"My public life has been so closely related to the subject, I have so longed for its accomplishment, and I have so often promised its realization to my fellow countrymen as a result of their trust and confidence in the Democratic party, that I hope no excuse is necessary for my earnest appeal to you that in this crises you strenuously insist upon party honesty and good faith and a sturdy adherence to Democratic principles. I believe these absolutely necessary conditions to the continuation of Democratic existence.

"I cannot rid myself of the feeling that this conference will present the best, if not only hope of true Democracy. Indications point to its action as the reliance of those who desire the genuine fruition of Democratic effort, the fulfilment of Democratic pledges and the redemption of Democratic promises to the people. To reconcile differences in the details comprised within the fixed and well defined lines of principle will not be the sole task of the conference, but, as it seems to me, its members will also have in charge the question whether Democratic principles themselves are to be saved or abandoned.

"There is no excuse for mistaking or apprehending the feeling or temper of the rank and file of the Democracy. They are downcast under the assertion that their party fails in ability to manage the Government, and they are apprehensive that efforts to bring about tariff reform may fail; but they are much more downcast and apprehensive in their fear that Democratic principles may be surrendered.

"In these circumstances they cannot do otherwise than look with confidence to you and those who with you have patriotically and sincerely championed the cause of tariff reform within Democratic lines and guided by Democratic principles. This confidence is vastly augmented by the action under your leadership of the House of Representatives upon the bill now pending.

"Every true Democrat and every sincere tariff reformer knows that this bill, in its present form and as it will be submitted to the conference, falls far short of the consummation for which we have long labored, for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement, which, in its anticipation, gave us a rallying cry in our day of triumph, and which, in its promise of its accomplishment, is so interwoven with Democratic pledges and Democratic success, that our abandonment of the cause or the principles upon which it rests, means party perfidy and party dishonor.

"One topic will be submitted to the conference which embodies Democratic principles so directly that it cannot be compromised. We have in our platforms and in every way possible declared in favor of the free importation of raw materials. We have again and again promised that this should be accorded to our people and our manufacturers as soon as the Democratic party was invested with the power to determine the tariff policy of the country. The party now has that power. We are as certain to-day as we have ever been of the great benefit that would accrue to the country from the inauguration of this policy, and nothing has occurred to release us from our obligation to secure this advantage to our people. It must be admitted that no tariff measure can accord with Democratic principles and promises, or bear a genuine Democratic badge, that does not provide for free raw material. Under these circumstances it may well excite our wonder that Democrats are willing to depart from this, the most Democratic of all tariff principles, and that the inconsistent absurdity of such a proposed departure should be emphasized by the suggestion that the wool of the farmer be put on the free list, and the protection of tariff taxation be placed around the iron ore and coal of corporations and capitalists. How can we face the people after indulging in such outrageous discriminations and violation of principle?

"It is quite apparent that this question of free raw material does not admit of adjustment on any middle ground, since their subjection to any rate of tariff taxation, great or small, is alike violative of Democratic principles and Democratic good faith.

"I hope that you will not consider it intrusive if I say something in relation to another subject which can hardly fail to be troublesome to the conference. I refer to the adjustment of tariff taxation on sugar. Under any party platform and in accordance with our declared party purposes, sugar is a legitimate and logical article of revenue taxation. Unfortunately, however, incidents have accompanied certain stages of the legislation which will be submitted to the conference, that have aroused, in connection with this subject, a natural Democratic animosity to the methods and manipulations of trusts and combinations. I confess to sharing in this feeling; and yet it seems to me we ought, if possible, to sufficiently free ourselves from prejudice to enable us coolly to weigh the considerations which, in formulating tariff legislation, ought to guide our treatment of sugar as a taxable article. While no tenderness should be entertained for trusts, and while I am decidedly opposed to granting them, under the guise of tariff taxation, any opportunity to further their peculiar methods, I suggest that we ought not to be driven away from the Democratic principles and policy which lead to the taxation of sugar, by the fear, quite likely exaggerated, that in carrying out this principle and policy we may indirectly and inordinately, encourage a combination of sugar refining interests. I know that in present conditions this is a delicate subject and I appreciate the depth and strength of the feeling which its treatment has aroused. I do not believe we should do evil that good may come, but it seems to me that we should not forget that our aim is the completion of a Tariff bill, and that in taxing sugar for proper purposes and within reasonable bounds, whatever else may be said of our action, we are in no danger of running counter to Democratic principles. With all there is at stake, there must be in the treatment of this article some ground upon which we are all willing to stand, where toleration and conciliation may be allowed to solve the problem, without demanding the entire surrender of fixed and conscientious convictions.

"I ought to prolong this letter. If what I have written is welcome I beg you to believe in my good intentions.

"In the conclusions of the conference touching the numerous items which will be considered, the people are not afraid that their interests will be neglected. They know that the general result so far as these are concerned will be to place home necessaries and comforts easier within their reach, and then insure better and surer compensation to those who toil.

"We all know that a tariff, covering all the varied interests and conditions of a country as vast as ours, must of necessity be largely the result of honorable adjustment and honorable compromise. I expect very few of us can say when our measure is perfected that all its features are entirely as we would prefer. You know how much I deprecated the incorporation into the proposed bill of the income tax feature. In matters of this kind, however, which do not violate a fixed and recognized Democratic doctrine, we are willing to defer to the judgment of a majority of our Democratic brethren. I think there is a general agreement that this is party duty. This is more palpably apparent when we realize that the business of our country timidly stands and watches for the result of our efforts to perfect tariff legislation; that a quick and certain return of prosperity waits upon a wise adjustment and that a confiding people still trust in our hands their prosperity and well being.

The Democracy of the land pleads most earnestly for the speedy completion of the tariff legislation which their Representatives have undertaken; but they demand not less earnestly that no stress of necessity shall tempt those they trust to the abandonment of Democratic principles.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND."

### What is Beauty? "Question of a Blind Man!"

Replied Aristotle. But Mrs. Sherwood says that it is dynamite" in her article which opens the interesting pages of the July COSMOPOLITAN. Beauty is always a fascinating subject, and Mrs. Sherwood's discussion is an especially interesting one. That the July COSMOPOLITAN is a midsummer number is shown in many directions. Three short stories, including one of sport and adventure, two travel articles, and other light matter, make up 128 pages of charming summer reading.

The July COSMOPOLITAN marks the close of the first year since the revolutionary announcement was made that the price of that magazine, already low, had been cut to one-half of three dollars a year. All sorts of predictions have come to be unfulfilled during the year—it would be impossible to maintain the rate—the quality would be lowered—the size would be decreased. But even severe critics admit that with each succeeding number there has been a betterment in the quality of articles and illustrations, and the size has remained unchanged, except the always growing advertising pages. The magazine printed, for the six months embraced in Volume XVI, one million four hundred and nineteen thousand copies, an entirely unapproached record, and has doubled its already large plant of presses and binding machinery. The walls of the magazine's new home are rapidly rising at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. Artistically designed by McKim, Mead & White, the new building, with its eight great porticos, will be 279 feet long by 76 feet wide, and one of the most perfectly lighted buildings in the world, having 160 large windows, each nearly double the size of the ordinary window opening.

### A Smoking Tree.

Clinton Democrat.]

While waiting for the train at the Asheville depot some time ago this writer met up with a citizen of extreme Western North Carolina. He lived up near the Tennessee line, among the smoky mountains which permit little travel in wheeled vehicles and offer an inviting field for the moonshiner. In speaking of moonshiners, our new acquaintance told this story. Revenue officers began to get a little too thick and troublesome up there. A real bright and original moonshiner dug a cave in the mountain side just under a hollow tree and set up his still there letting the smoke pass up the hollow and out among the branches and foliage of the tree. People saw what was known as the "smoking tree" and marveled. It came to be the greatest natural curiosity to be seen in that region, and the people came from far and near to see it. But some who frequently visited the smoking tree came away in conditions that aroused more or less suspicion in time. Their general work and conversation led to an investigation of the tree by revenue officers, and as a result the still was discovered, and the soft snap of a man of genius and a famous natural curiosity suddenly passed away.

### The South in a Good Key Now.

Wilmington Messenger.]

It is enough to make a good citizen and true Southron sick to read the patronizing stuff in leading Northern newspapers. They are patting the South on the head as a mother would pat her little boy who had sinned and sobbed, and are saying, "There now, you are a good little fellow, don't cry any more, you were very naughty, but you are so sorry for it all, here is a hug and a kiss, so go, and behave yourself and do not tear your clothes." What is all this rot about the good and patriotic South now? Because the South did not justify or sympathize with the mob at Chicago and the wild anarchy and open violation of law, which is a prodigious surprise to the Northern simpletons who in many things are too ignorant to be trusted far from home, the South is praised for doing this. Some of these stupid fellows talk as if they at last believed the South is not lying now, however much it lied in 1868 or when it nominated Horace Greeley in 1872, or when it nominated Gen. Hancock or S. J. Tilden, when it declared itself fully in the Union, claimed the old flag, professed to keep step to no music but patriotism, and all that. Now, after thirty years of peace, to be told by these fellows that they now trusted the South, believed its people were sincere in professing allegiance to the Constitution and the Union, is really too much to be borne in patience. It is contemptible. These same patronizing sheets profess to see in recent events a complete abandonment of States and the enthronement of the Nation. No wonder if these political bushwhackers have given up the Constitution while bowing down before the National idol and offering incense to the Northern fetich of centralization?

The South is no more reconstructed in 1894, than it was in 1868. In fact many events since then have among many of the ablest and truest and best informed men in the South caused regret that the Confederacy did not win its independence. When they recall the infernal, infamous Reconstruction Times where wholesale robberies were perpetrated, under the detestable carpet-bag rule, the North standing by both agging on and consenting to the crimes; when they recall how Tilden was cheated out of the Presidency and fraud made victorious; when they remember the Black Fridays and Credit Mobiliers of Grant's eight years; when they recall the infamies of legislation practised under Republican rule—the Force bill, the Bayonet bill, the wholesale purchase of voters, the intimidation of free men by rich monopolists compelling their workingmen to vote as they voted, the high protective robber tax levied for the benefit of a few upon the many—when these and many other crimes against right and justice and a free people are recalled, then it is Southern men of the higher type have deplored the failure of the Confederate arms.

But this feeling never once created, engendered any disloyalty. Since 1868 there has not been a day that Southern soldiers would not have marched into the North to help preserve their liberty and the Union when it was threatened by violence and endangered by traitors.

The South neither favors nor courts this latter-day recognition of loyalty and patriotism. The men who fought 3,000,000 armed soldiers for four years are not the men to make false pretensions, to flatter power in order to propitiate and win favor, to profess exalted patriotic fervor while plotting treason or meditating an assault upon the Constitution and the laws. It is a disagreeable fact that all this time a great class in the North have studiously suspected, misrepresented, maligned and insulted the South and now after nearly three decades they discover that the South is at last "really in the Union" because it did not join hands with Anarchists and train wreckers and house-burners. That is really hard to stomach. The self-respecting men in the South will despise their cajolery now as they despised their malignant lies and insinuations and assaults in all the past.

### An Interesting Discovery.

Westminster Gazette.]

A discovery has just been made in the catacombs of Rome which promises to be of singular importance in the history of Christian worship and liturgiology. Pralat Wilpert, a Silesian archæologist, has come upon a cycle of four paintings of the very earliest Christian art belonging to the first half of the second century, one of which represents a celebration of the Eucharist. The paintings were found in a chapel of the St. Priscilla catacombs which has been open to inspection for at least a hundred years, and yet this interesting treasure has lain all that time concealed and unsuspected. It was hidden under a crust of stalactite, so that no trace of colors, and certainly none of figures, was perceptible to the ordinary observer. Pralat Wilpert, however, declared that he could discern signs of coloring, and was allowed to experiment upon it. He dissolved the stalactite crust by a chemical process, and was rewarded by the revelation of the remarkable paintings, a full description of which is to be published.

It is probably not widely known that only 7 out of the 17 transatlantic cables are in use—ten having given out from various causes. Estimating the cost of each cable at $8,000,000, here is a irreclaimable investment of $30,000,000 safely buried beneath the ocean to a depth ranging from a few fathoms to over five miles.

The longest reach of railway without a curve is claimed by travelers to be that of the new Argentine Pacific Railway, from Buenos Ayres to the foot of the Andes.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.


Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE


### Seventeen Years Ago.

Atlanta Constitution

The present strike is not yet so extensive and disastrous as the one of 1877. The great strike of that year spread from the Atlantic to the pacific, and lasted from the middle of July until the middle of August. Hundreds of lives were lost and the damage by fire and otherwise amounted to many millions of dollars.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad refused to comply with the demands of the striking brakesmen and conductors for the restoration of their former wages, and on the 17th of July a freight train on that road was thrown from the track, damaging the engine and some of the cars and injuring the engineer and fireman. On the 18th President Hayes issued a proclamation commanding the rioters to disperse before noon of the following day or take the consequences. He also ordered 200 artillery men to go to Martinsburg, where there was danger of mob violence. On the 19th of July the brakesmen and conductors on outgoing freight trains at Pittsburg struck, and gave notice that new men should not take their places. On the 21st the situation was serious at Pittsburg, Baltimore and other places along the Baltimore and Ohio. The Governor of Maryland called out the militia. A mob fired on the State troops in Baltimore and the fire was returned, killing four men and wounding several. The mob increased in number and fired on the troops again and chased them down the street. More than a dozen people were killed during the night.

At Pittsburg a reign of terror prevailed. Mobs several thousand strong stopped trains and obstructed the track. Two thousand troops were attacked in the streets by the mob, and when the soldiers opened fire fourteen persons were killed, three of the slain and several of the wounded being women. The mob then attacked the roundhouse, which contained 1,500 soldiers. They fired a cannon at the imprisoned troops, and an oil train was set on fire. The flames spread, the Union depot was burned, and the fire destroyed 2,000 cars, most of them containing merchandise. Before the fire was subdued $5,000,000 worth of property was destroyed and more than 100 persons were killed. At Baltimore an oil train was set on fire, causing great destruction of property.

In Pittsburg the rioting continued for days. Buildings were burned and cars were robbed, and the citizens were forced to organize a vigilance committee. The strike reached Chicago on the 24th, and the lumbermen and other working men joined the railroad strikers. The state troops were called out and federal soldiers were sent to the city. Several pitched battles occurred between the mob and the troops and police, and many persons were killed and wounded.

In St. Louis the strikers controlled the city, and set fire to cars, buildings and a lumber yard.

Early in August the strike began to weaken, and by the middle of the month all the roads had resumed traffic. Despite the fearful loss of life and property, in a few weeks the affair was practically forgotten, and the business of the country moved along as before.

This was the greatest strike in our history, and the one now in progress falls far short of it in magnitude and results.

The old town of Appomattox is entirely deserted, with the exception of five or six families, of whom only one, that of a Methodist clergyman, is white. A syndicate bought up all the property a few years ago as a speculation, and when the owners got their money and signed their deeds they moved away, leaving their houses empty. The court house was burned about the same time and a new one was erected at the railway station, about three miles distant, where a considerable town had sprung up. The McLean house, in which the articles of surrender were written and signed, was purchased by the syndicate and taken down, brick by brick, for removal to the World's Fair, but for some reason the plan was not carried out, and the bricks and timbers are still stored in the vacant houses in the neighborhood.

### Intemperance Among Women.

There is much said about the growing habit of intemperance among women; perhaps more than the facts would warrant. If this habit exists it is owing to the fact that women are often forced to perform domestic, and social duties under great physical suffering, and by partaking of liquors for temporary relief or a little protraction of strength, the habit becomes a necessity. If all ladies who suffer with the complaints peculiar to their sex, would take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, they would find nature's restorative, and the evil results of pernicious drugs and liquors would be avoided. For all cases of nervous and general debility, sleeplessness, spasms, periodical pains, suppressions and irregularities, it is the only medicine so certain in curative action that it can be guaranteed to benefit or cure or money returned.


**Guaranteed Cure.**

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition: If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.


### Pullman has Carried out his Threat.

The great Western railway strike is at an end. Mr. Pullman, of the Pullman car company has been severely criticised by lovers of fair play for his repeated refusals to settle the matter at issue by arbitration. He is a stern, heartless, exacting and selfish kind of a fellow and has no regard for the rights of others. His actions during the recent strike should damn him in the sight of those who love right and justice. In reducing the wages of his employes he carried out a threat made by him during the campaign two years ago. The New York Herald gives his speech which is as follows:

"My men, I have no wish to unduly influence your votes, or attempt to persuade you in any way that is not entirely right and proper for me to do. I want it understood that every man in Pullman is absolutely at liberty to vote as he pleases and I wish none of you to regard what I have to say in the light of an attempt to coerce you into voting any way against your convictions.

"But this is a business campaign. If Cleveland is elected it means an end to protective tariff in this country, and furthermore, as a result of this, the biggest financial disaster which this country has ever seen. If Cleveland is elected business in this country will come to a standstill. The railroads will have nothing to do and we shall have no cars to build. You can see for yourself what this means. It means that Pullman will have to shut down or to run along on half pay. In other words, the cold fact is just this: That any man in Pullman who votes the Democratic ticket is simply voting bread and butter out of the mouths of his own wife and children. If you want to do that go ahead and do it. But I appeal to you not to commit such a folly."

These of course are not Mr. Pullman's exact words, but fairly represent the burden of his harrangue. When Mr. Pullman had finished reading the clipping of his speech to his visitor he returned to him and said:

"I have done as much for labor as any man living, and I have always tried to treat my workingmen squarely. But I am sick and disgusted at their treachery. Normally we returned in Pullman from 2,000 to 2,500 Republican majority. I confidently expected that we should do as much for Harrison. I had not the slightest idea that the majority would fall below 2,000 in any event. You may imagine my surprise when the returns came in and Pullman had cast a majority of more than 2,000 for Cleveland."

Mr. Pullman's manner became impressive and he leaned forward and said slowly and vindictively:

"I made up my mind that that was the last of my sympathy for workingmen. I made up my mind that my employes in Pullman were not worth caring for, and that I would go ahead and cut wages to the bottom notch. I would get business if business could be had. If the working people of Pullman wanted to vote against their own interests and against my interests I made up my mind that they might take the consequences. Now let us see how they like it."

It should be understood that the cut of fifty per cent. in the wages of all Pullman employes, the cut out of which the late strike grew, had just been announced.

### The Tricolor of France.

Some seventy or eighty years before France was involved in the flames of the revolution—that is, at the epoch of the war of the succession, when she was in close alliance with Spain and Bavaria—it was thought desirable, says All the Year Round, to distinguish the allied soldiers by a cockade, which combined the colors of the three nations—the white of France, the red of Spain and the blue of Bavaria. To none of these incidents, however, would it be wise to attribute the original of the historic tricolor and cockade adopted by revolutionary France. At the outset there seemed a likelihood that green—which Camille Desmoulins had popularized at the Palais Royal—would have become the national color; but men remembered in time that it was that of the livery of Comte d' Artois, the most unpopular of the Bourbon princes, and it was thereupon discarded. A proposition was then made to assume the colors of the city of Paris—blue and red, as Dumas reminds us in his "Six Ans Apris." To these was added the white of so many glorious memories, because it had been selected by the national guard—always faithful to the throne and its traditions. Not until some months after the capture of the Bastile was the tricolor definitely adopted, when Bailly and Lafayette presented it to Louis XVI., in the great hall of the Hotel de Ville, and the convention issued a decree in which it was described as consisting of three colors—"disposees en trois bandes egales, de maniere que le blu soit attache a la garde du pavilion, le blanc au millue, et le rouge flottant dans les airs"—that is, in equal vertical sections, with the blue inward, the red outward and the white between. This is the historic flag which Napoleon's legions, in conjunction with their eagles, bore victoriously from the Seine to the Elbe, the Tagus, the Borodino and the Danube; which they planted victoriously on the walls of almost every European capital.


**Why Do You Live?**

"I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true,
For the heavens that bend above me,
And the good that I can do."
But O, that fate would give me,
And hundreds say so too,
Some safe and potent agency
That would my health renew.

*Of course, because* then you would be more useful to your fellowmen. Well, that wished for agency is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. There is nothing that can compare with the "Discovery" as a curative agent for sour stomach, constipation, impure blood, biliousness, liver and kidney troubles. Pierce guarantees a cure.

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Prof. L. D. Edwards, of Preston, Idaho, says: "I was all run down, weak, nervous and irritable through overwork. I suffered from brain fatigue, mental depression, etc. I became so weak and nervous that I could not sleep, I would arise tired, discouraged and blue. I began taking

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and now everything is changed. I sleep soundly, I feel bright, active and ambitious. I can do more in one day now than I used to do in a week. For this great good I give Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine the sole credit.

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### Executors' Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Samuel J. Hinsdale, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to them on or before the 1st day of June, 1895.

J. W. HINSDALE,
JAS. C. MACRAE,
June 19, 1894—6t Executors.


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With thanks to the public for past patronage I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Very truly,
E. L. REMSBURG.

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Established in 1835 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JULY 26, 1894.


### THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

On the 1st page of this issue will be found the text of the President's letter to Chairman Wilson of the Ways and Means committee which has created such a sensation, and supplied the pretext for such an outburst of indignation on the part of certain Senators who declare that the letter is insulting. This is an old dodge, which has been practised often before. Politicians of a certain stripe, who writhe under the condemnation of mere facts, clutch, as a drowning man at a straw, at the opportunity of posing as the objects of insult. We have read Mr. Cleveland's letter carefully, and we are altogether unable to detect the point of the alleged insulting language over which some Senators have lashed themselves into fury. The letter, it will be observed, was written as far back as July 2d, in anticipation of the appointment of a conference; it was marked "personal"—that is, not official and public; and its publication was the result of being used by Mr. Wilson as part of his speech, which latter came along in the exigencies of the business which fell to him as Chairman of the Ways and Means committee. But assuming for argument's sake that it was intended for publication, and descending to its details, the words "party perfidy and party dishonor," which appear to be the basis of the Senatorial outbreak, are used in an entirely parliamentary way. By referring to the sentence in which they occur it will be seen that what the President says is, in substance: "The consummation of a tariff framed in obedience to Democratic principles, is so interwoven with Democratic pledges and Democratic success that our abandonment of the cause or the principles upon which it rests means party perfidy and party dishonor." That is a platitudinous expression of the bargain which the party made at Chicago with the people—who at last so overwhelmingly trusted it because of its unequivocal speech—which no honest man can object to. In fact it is but the common expression, read every day in the press and heard every day now on the platform, of loyal Democrats throughout the land; and he must indeed be blind who does not see that the people intend hereafter to get value received for their ballots, and that the day of the facing-both-ways platform-maker is gone forever.

#### FREE RAW MATERIALS.

There is a subject dwelt upon in the letter—in fact, its keynote—which no doubt the President would have amplified if he had contemplated its publication. Our modern tariff literature is almost entirely that of Cobden and Bright, or based upon that, and an expert like Mr. Wilson well understands how to interpret the expression "free raw material," which was one of the catch-phrases of the anti-corn-law agitation in England in 1841-5. It was an honest, as well as a taking and winning, phrase there, and the President and Mr. Wilson understand each other, of course, when they use it here. Without question, they pre-suppose for us the antecedent conditions which vitalized the cry in England, and resent the meaning into which some selfish manufacturers with us have twisted it. When the cry was first raised to gladden the starving millions of Lancashire, England was (as she has continued to be) an exporter of manufactured goods. There was (as there is) no more an import duty on such goods there, than there was or is an import duty on indian corn or Minnesota wheat here. Free raw material meant to England free raw cotton, which is the raw material of yarn; and free corn (wheat), which is the raw material of labor. The two set free England's prodigious inventive and industrial power, enabled her to conquer the world and capture its trade, and brought riches and contentment to master and man.

When we use this imported cry honestly, we must use it in harmony with English nomenclature and, figuratively speaking, with an imported English environment. That is to say, we must presuppose, as a condition precedent to free raw materials, a manufactured article upon which not only is there no duty but which our manufacturers are only awaiting free raw material to enable them to export in competition with England and the rest of Europe. In any other sense, free raw material is a curse, giving, in effect, double protection to the trusts and combines; for neither do the people eat raw sugar, but refined; nor do they shave with iron ore, but with razors.

Here is the party law on the tariff (Chicago platform, 1892):

*Protection.*—We denounce Republican protection as a fraud; a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic Party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered.

*The McKinley Tariff.*—We denounce the McKinley tariff law enacted by the Fifty-first Congress as the culminating atrocity of class legislat on; we endorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present Congress to modify its most oppressive features in the *direction of free raw materials* AND *cheaper manufactured goods* that enter into general consumption; and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in trusting power to the Democratic Party. Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of the wages of laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dullness and distress, the wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act.

Plainly, (see the words put by us in italics), the intention was that the progress to free raw materials should be *pari passu* with the progress to cheaper manufactured goods.

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The New York World sarcastically enquires if Judge Divver has lost his "pull," one of his henchmen having been dismissed from office merely for incompetency and neglect of duty.

### THE SENATORIAL PRIMARY SUGGESTION.

There is a good deal of loose writing indulged in by some of the opponents of the "Primary" method of ascertaining the choice of the people for United States Senators. The chief objection appears to be the possible or probable suppression or restriction of the will of some of those political segregations (in North Carolina, counties or combinations of counties) which choose members of State legislatures, to which members in turn the Federal Constitution has entrusted the duty of electing United States Senators.

Take, for an illustration of the injustice anticipated, two counties of equal voting population, say 2,501, and each entitled to elect one member of the State House of Representatives. One county elects a Ransom man by 1 majority over the Republican and Populist opposition. That means that the Ransom man had 1251 votes at his back. The other county elects a Jarvis man by 1,001 majority over the like opposition. That means that this Jarvis man had 1751 votes at his back. [1751 plus 750 make 2,501; and 1751 minus 750 gives the 1,001 majority aforesaid.] Now, it is plain that if all our counties, for example, went Democratic, and 49 out of the 96 should elect Ransom men by 1 majority each, and the other 47 should elect Jarvis men by 1,001 majority each, Ransom would secure election at the hands of the body which the Constitution entrusts with the choice of Senator—notwithstanding Ransom's 49 counties gave the Ransom members but (49x 1251=) 61,299 votes, whereas Jarvis's 47 counties gave the Jarvis members (47x 1751=) 82,297 votes. This would seem unjust to Jarvis, but it is a possible result inherent in the nature of our institutions, just as some degree of injustice is inherent in Democratic as well as human things generally. For example, a candidate for office may receive 1,000 votes from that many voters of the highest probity and patriotism and possessing the greatest material interest in good government: yet he would under our present system be defeated by a competitor receiving 1,001 votes from the slums.

Now, inasmuch as the 49 counties are entitled under the Constitution to the superior potency of their 61,299 Democratic votes over the 82,297 Democratic votes of the other 47—so that 3 Democrats in the 49 would be as good as 4 in the 47, a glaring infringement upon the literal Democratic doctrine—it would be unjust, say the opponents of the Primary proposition, to deprive them of that advantage by any other method than the one prescribed in the Constitution for its own amendment.

That seems to be a fair statement of the case, and would be weighty were it not for a mighty precedent in our American practice—a precedent that goes to the root of things and is hoary with age.

In the supreme matter of the election of President and vice-President, the intention of the framers of the Constitution was that the Electors should be absolutely free agents—restricted only by the requirement to vote for the best men in each one's judgment. But since the adoption of the twelfth amendment in 1804, the functions of Presidential Electors have so far degenerated that long since they became mere recorders of the will of a political party convention. That amendment was the outgrowth of the exciting contest between Jefferson and Burr in 1801 which was thrown into the House as a result of the Constitution's omission to require the Electors to discriminate between the candidates voted for as President or vice-President, respectively. But it did not go beyond this, and in no way affected the free agency of the Electors, or diminished their complete independence of party instructions. Yet we deliberately violate the spirit of the Constitution every four years when our party conventions select in advance the candidates for President and vice-President whom the successful candidates for Electors shall vote for; and, again, in the respect that this same system deprives the Congressional Districts of the separate and local choice contemplated by the Constitution, and substitutes an aggregate State vote whereby all the Electors the State is entitled to are chosen from the same party. No one, we believe, has ever suggested changing the Constitution to agree with the party practice in this respect, and the proposed circumvention of the spirit of the Constitutional plan of choosing Senators stands on the same plane.

If, however, the plan of the advocates of the Primary system contemplates an instruction for Senator by counties, then the equities remain as under the present system—with the simple change that the legislative candidates (like the Presidential Electors) would, by reason of their being instructed, lose their free agency as Senatorial Electors. It is precisely this, we take it, that those who favor the Primary plan aim at. That is, they act upon the assumption that it is easier to buy, or corruptly influence, 180 men than 250,000.

The selection of both Jarvis and Ransom to the exclusion of a Western man could be provided against just as the twelfth amendment provided against the confusion, in 1801, as to whether it was Jefferson or Burr (each having received the same number of votes) who was entitled to the first place.

### THE PARTY'S VICTORY.

A prominent gentleman in Richmond county recently wrote the OBSERVER a letter in advocacy of the Congressional aspirations of that true Democrat J. T. LeGrand, Esq.—who, by the way, has just carried his home township of Rockingham by an overwhelming majority in the primary—remarking that Mr. LeGrand was a staunch supporter of the OBSERVER in its entire policy from the Clinton convention to the end of the long controversy which closed with Vance's death. He added his congratulations upon the victory "already won by the OBSERVER and the greater victory to come." Thereupon a Populist newspaper wondered where the victory came in, seeing that the great Senator's death gave his enemies the opportunity to do what they had not been able to accomplish while he lived. Our Populist contemporary chose to see only the surface. The victory "already won," to which our correspondent alluded, was the complete agreement of the Democracy of North Carolina in the position which the OBSERVER and its editor had made such great sacrifices to maintain, viz: the supremacy of the party law as laid down at Chicago over that advocated by the powerful recalcitrants at Clinton. The "greater victory to come" has just been realized in the splendid action of the Dunn convention last week, which unanimously yielded submission to the very party law which its mongrel predecessor had so rudely trampled upon two years before.

As Vance said to the New York reporter in February, 1893, when asked if he believed in carrying out the requirements of the Chicago platform "yes, *every one* of them." That was the speech of loyalty. Great as he was, Vance never permitted himself to drift into the attitude of setting himself above his party, as some of his calumniators have done.

### POLITICAL EFFECT OF THE STRIKE.

The New York Herald contains an interesting resume of the effect of the great strike upon the relations of the labor organizations to each other and to politics. The two striking results are (1) the political death of Henry George, and (2) the exposure of the weakness of the Knights of Labor.

Respecting Mr. George, the Herald says: "When he appeared on the platform at Cooper Union he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, but before he had spoken many minutes he was almost hissed off the platform, and when he ceased there was no applause except from a handful of enthusiastic single taxers." What could have caused such a sudden revolution of sentiment? The same paper thus accounts for it: "In that speech Mr. George, by taking a position radically opposed to that of the trade unionists, alienated from himself the working people of New York. The philosophy of the trade unionists is essentially collectivist. Mr. George's speech was essentially individualistic. His greatest mistake from a politician's view was in declaring that he believed in the right of any man to work for what wages or under what conditions he pleased, regardless of its effect upon others. Now, the trade unionist believes in the limitation of that right where its free exercise would tend to lower the wages or injure the prosperity of the majority. That declaration of Mr. George's meant his political death."

Respecting the Knights of Labor and the other organizations covering the broad field of the country at large, the Herald sums up the effect of the strike as follows:

"It has removed the Knights of Labor as a national factor, by demonstrating the fact that they now exist only on paper, and it has shown clearly that the working powers of America are in the American Federation of Labor, and in national and international trade unions organized upon the same line. The very principle of the two organizations is radically different. That of the Knights of Labor is autocratic, that of the Federation democratic. The Knights wish to organize all labor, skilled or unskilled, in one general organization, and subject to the orders of one executive head, regardless of trade lines. The aim of the trade union movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, is to organize the workers on trade lines. First, locally, each trade union being perfectly independent of all others, then nationally and internationally, still sticking closely to trade lines, and then to bring about a close federation of all these national and international unions, each one, however, jealously preserving its autonomy, and no general action being possible without a majority vote of its members. In the struggle which has been going on for several years the democratic principle has triumphed. To-day the Knights of Labor have not more than 30,000 members in the whole country, while the Federation has about 750,000, and the other national, international and local trades unions not connected with the Federation almost twice as many more. In local circles there is nothing but ridicule for General Master Workman Sovereign's blatant proclamations, which ended in nothing, while generally the careful and cautious action of the Federation leaders is commended. They have been criticised somewhat for asking President Cleveland to come to Chicago, after denouncing him as a dictator, and a few local organizations have passed resolutions condemning them. President Gompers will reply at length, however, to all his critics in the coming number of the Federationist, official monthly magazine of the Federation. Another important result of the strike which must not be overlooked is the entirely new and bitter feeling toward the federal government among even the most conservative workingmen. John McBride, president of the United Mine Workers, who is known to be one of the most conservative labor leaders in the country, and who is a prominent democratic politician in Ohio, said just before the arrest of Debs: 'If Debs is arrested it means the beginning of a revolution.' The president of one of the largest and most conservative unions in New York said to me about the same time: 'If Debs is arrested for running the strike there's nothing for us fellows to do but to fight. Every labor leader in the country is in the same box with Debs and is just as liable to arrest.' This is the general feeling, and there is no doubt that it will crystalize into a political movement of some sort. The workingmen feel that there is something wrong in the laws and they are determined to change them."

There is food for anxious reflection in all this. As we have said before, the Democratic party, the party of the people and the party of the reserved rights of the States, must send its best brains to the Federal capital to deal with the momentous questions raised by the violent recalcitration of those fellow citizens whom our unconstitutional fiscal and monetary laws have driven into rebellion.

### CURRENT COMMENT.

What a solid front the Democratic party would be presenting to the country today, instead of its dishevelled and rattled lines, upon whatever might be the question of the hour, if the fatal attempt to legislate on a party question by combinations outside party lines had not been the party's first step after restoration to power.

* * *

A constant reader of the able Wilmington Messenger cannot fail to be struck with the rugged honesty of purpose of its distinguished editor. The Messenger has done a splendid work in upholding party organization. It never bolts that. When those who use party organization to serve personal purposes (in other words make a "machine" of it) are put to the test, they often reveal their inate disloyalty by bolting if the other faction wins.

* * *

The New York Herald's Washington corespondent predicts sensational developments before Senator Gray's sugar investigating committee in the case of some of the alleged sugar speculating Senators. No doubt the President's letter to Mr. Wilson has tended to demolish the divinity which heretofore has hedged the Senators. At any rate, as a result of recent discoveries, the Herald says that "the committee feels now that it will be an easy matter to prove that either some of the Senators who testified before the committee at the previous investigation and answered 'No' to the set of drag net questions, had been guilty of perjury, or the brokers or others interested who had been industriously circulating these reports, had been maligning men who were innocent. In the previous investigation the committee took some pride in the drag-net questions that had been prepared, and one of the members, a well known lawyer of recognized ability, at the time they were made public, declared that no Senator who had touched sugar stock in any manner whatever could answer 'no' to all the questions and tell the truth."

### The C. F. & Y. V. Receivership.

Greensboro Record.]

The Federal Court room was alive today with counsel, pro and con, and parties interested in the case of determining whether Gill, appointed temporary receiver of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway company last February, should be made permanent receiver.

J. K. Cowen and E. J. D. Cross, of Baltimore and Judge Hudson, of Bennettsville, represented Gen. Gill; Herbert B. Turner, the Farmers' Loan and Trust company of New York.

On the other side were Charles Price and Theo. F. Klutz, of Salisbury, representing Jno. W. Fries, trustee of the North State Improvement company; Fab. H. Busbee, of Raleigh, representing the People's National Bank of Lynchburg; Maj. Rountree, of Wilmington, representing Murchison & Co., of New York; Buxton & Watson, of Winston, the United Brethren of Salem; and Col. Williams, Richmond, for the Bank of Richmond.

Proceedings were opened by Mr. Buxton who read the complaint of Fries, trustee North State Improvement, reciting why Gen. Gill should not be made permanent receiver.

The answer to this was read by Mr. Turner, of the Mercantile and Trust Company, followed by an affidavit of Dr. Lash, president of the road, read by Mr. Buxton in support of the motion ousting Mr. Gill. Mr. Buxton also read an affidavit for Jas. R. Williams, former treasurer, removed by Gen. Gill, reciting that he received an annual salary of $1,500, that his successor was paid more and also given a clerk, making the expense of the office, by reason of a pay-train not in use hitherto, $4,500—an increase in expenditures in this office alone of $3,000. He also stated when he was first apprised of his removal that Gill promised to give him the position of soliciting agent, but afterwards told him the committee of first mortgage bondholders objected and he could not do so.

In rebuttal of this Mr. Cross read an affidavit by Gen. Gill, giving his reasons for the removal of Williams and others, viz: that the bond was small; that he was a relative of the auditor, etc., etc. Also stating that Williams was paid $1,800 and not $1,500 a year, and that the additional expense was not as stated; that he ran no pay-train, but a pay car attached to regular trains. It also having been charged in the affidavits of Dr. Lash and others that Gen. Gill had no experience in railroad traffic and was therefore incompetent, Mr. Gill replied in an affidavit that he was a director in a number of roads, and vice-president of one and that he had built the R. & S., personally supervising the construction, etc.

In rebuttal of this Mr. Buxton filed an affidavit from a director of this road that this was not true; that he had nothing to do with the construction and giving the name of the party who executed the work.

His Honor, Judge Simonton, then stated that as he viewed it there were four issues to be submitted:

1. Shall Gen. Gill be removed as receiver?
2. Shall there be a co-receiver appointed?
3. Shall the second mortgage bondholders be made a party to this action.
4. Shall the People's National Bank of Lynchburg be made a party?

This last or fourth issue was settled by the Judge, who refused to make it a party.

He then announced that on the first issue—shall Gill be removed as receiver—he would hear argument.

Mr. Watson spoke in support of the motion to remove Mr. Gill, reading from opinions of the court in relation to such cases, and showing that Mr. Gill was a party in interest and as such should not hold the position. His argument, from his standpoint, seemed conclusive.

In reply Mr. Turner put a new phase on the matter by claiming that Mr. Gill's appointment was not one made to wind up the affairs of the road, but he was a mortgage receiver—a receiver to foreclose a mortgage, "just as if it were a barrel of apples, except that there was a difference in the amount involved."

Mr. Turner was followed by Mr. Cowen, who made a most forcible exposition of his side of the case.

As matters look, however, it is probable Mr. Gill will continue as receiver. This is how it looks to a disinterested party.

### A Voice From the Rank and File.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 16, 1894.

*Mr. Editor:*

DEAR SIR:—If one man of the Northwest can order the great railroads of the country to stand still and they must obey, I then take it for granted that one in this old civilized county (if not the power to stay a measure) can at least have the right to express his views. Now is the time for all good Democrats to express themselves on the questions which confront them.

Now, in the outset, I do not wish any one to suppose that I think, or would be so base as to intimate that Cross Creek has a ring, but I do say in the language of Martin Chuzzlewitt, touching the probability of the human race having once been monkeys, that men do play very strange and extraordinary tricks.

We see from your last issue that Cross Creek has a democratic vote of 1084, that her delegates were elected by 272 votes, leaving 812 to be heard from.

Mr. Robinson well said in the heading of his resolution that the best, strongest and most available men should be nominated; but says one, how are you to find the strongest men; the remedy is offered. Let the people be heard.

Oh! says one, we are with the people, and their wishes must be carried out, but the sundry movements therefor are not taken. Again the county convention convenes, a similar remedy is offered, we see how near they come to the people: all remedies cast aside. Also it is seen too that the delegates are in touch with the people. Out of the out of 1084 voters only 43 can be found to represent their township in convention. Read over the delegations to the various conventions you find they run thus—

State.
Tom, Dick and Harry.
Congressional
Dick, Harry and Tom.
Judicial.
Harry, Tom and Dick.

A Cross Creek delegation is the only string I know of that does not wear from friction. Continually running for years and not worn yet.

Our County Convention will soon be on, at which Legislators must be chosen, whoever they may be, I would advise, that unless they wish to carry a burden grievous to be borne through the campaign, they had best see that the people give an expression as to their choice for Senators.

Away with favorites and political pets, and let the people have honest men to represent them. Unless the legislators from Cumberland are instructed by the people (not delegates) for the present incumbent, they will not receive my vote, nor those of many good democrats.

Left with the people Messrs. Ransom and Jarvis will take back seats. For 25 or 30 years the question has been asked, what has Ransom done, the answer comes, got an appropriation, "Quoth the Raven, nothing more." He has splintered every plank of the platform with Cleveland Democracy—if he is to be returned I rise to move that we elect three—as he represents Cleveland not North Carolina.

Contract between the great President and Senator—give me office I will give you votes—and the wishes of those who honor me be D—n. Dare criticise, and he says to you, shut up, you are fools, you don't know what you want. I am the Allwise Protector of North Carolina, be silent, I will give you office and an appropriation. Those who like him may take him, but my democracy does not run in that way.

Some one asks why object to Jarvis. Are you satisfied with double dealing. Do you call it honest?

Return to the past Legislature and ask your representatives to explain. No man save one with the cheek of a policeman, would appear before the incoming Legislature asking the highest office in their gift, who had undertaken a double handed game with the one just past.

It may be right and I only can't see it—

Ah! God for a man with heart, head, hand,
Like some of the simple ones gone,
For ever, and for ever by,
One still strong man in a blatant land
Whatever they call him what care I.
Aristocrat, Democrat, Autocrat, one
Who can rule and dare not lie."

Give us such men and then no party or combination of parties can down democracy—victory is hers—but stick to the politicians and there are grievous doubts. Let the people be heard and I, as all good democrats, will abide their verdict.

Yours truly,

DEMOCRAT.

### Notes from 71st.

Communicated.]

On Sunday, July 15th, there were more anxious glances directed to the firmament probably than on any other day this year. The sun shone with a fierceness calculated to burn the heart out of the crops, and the soil reminded one of the Sahara in its absence of moisture. In less than eight hours, however, rain came, at first in light, occasional showers, just the thing to hurry the laggard farmer, then heavier and more frequent the showers, and quicker and more energetic the steps of the farmer, until the 23rd, when the ground was thoroughly wet and the crops generally speaking in good condition. If the rains continue two weeks the corn crop will be enormous.

Rev. N. B. Campbell expects to begin a protracted meeting at Galatia Church on the 28th and to be assisted by Rev. S. M. Rankin, of Red Springs.

The Baptist district union or association is to meet at Mount Gilead Baptist Church on the 26th and 27th, and much interest is felt in it.

Mr. Hoge Malloy, of Lumber Bride, made a pleasant visit to Seventy-first on Sunday. He would, however, have received a more hearty welcome had he not come for his sister and cousin, Misses Mamie and Nora Malloy, two of Robeson's most attractive young ladies who have spent some time with the Misses MacArthur.

It is said that there will be a large picnic at MacPherson Church on August 3rd.

We hear Maj. J. B. Broadfoot favorably spoken of as a candidate for the next Legislature, and if, as is so often said, (especially by our Populist friends) honesty, unswerving and willingness to oblige are requisite and necessary to the faithful discharge of the duties devolving on such an officer, by all means let our voters stand up for Broadfoot.

W.


### A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation and drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son.

### Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

☞ Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

## That Tired Feeling

So common at this season, is a serious condition, liable to lead to disastrous results. It is a sure sign of declining health tone, and that the blood is impoverished and impure. The best and most successful remedy is found in

## HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Which makes rich, healthy blood, and thus gives strength to the nerves, elasticity to the muscles, vigor to the brain and health to the whole body. In truth, Hood's Sarsaparilla

## Makes the Weak Strong

Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's

**Hood's Pills** are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial

SAVANNAH, GA., April 26, 1893.

Having used three bottles of P. P. P. for impure blood and general weakness, and having derived great benefit from the same, having gained 11 lbs. in weight in four weeks, I take great pleasure in recommending it to all unfortunates like

JOHN MORRIS.

Yours truly,

OFFICE OF J. N. McELROY, Druggist, ORLANDO, FLA., April 20, 1891.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.:

DEAR SIRS—I sold three bottles of P. P. P., large size yesterday, and one bottle small size to-day. The P. P. P. cured my wife of rheumatism winter before last. It came back on her the past winter and a half bottle, $1.00 size, relieved her again, and she has not had a symptom since.

I sold a bottle of P. P. P. to a friend of mine, one of his turkeys, a small one took sick, and his wife gave it a teaspoonful, that was in the evening, and the little fellow turned over like he was dead but next morning was up hollowing and well.

Yours respectfully,

J. N. McELROY.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 17, 1891.

MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.:

DEAR SIRS—I have suffered from rheumatism for a long time, and did not find a cure until I found P. P. P., which completely cured me.

Yours truly, ELIZA F. JONES,
16 Orange St., Savannah, Ga.

☞ For sale by Burwell & Dunn, Wholesale Druggists, Charlotte, N. C., and Richardson & Faries, Greensboro N. C.

### President Cleveland's Cancer.

It has been rumored that he has it. If he would take a course of Botanis Blood Balm, the best blood purifier and building-up remedy in the world, he would soon be well. It will not disappoint. Price $1.00 per large bottle. For sale by druggists. Use it for all blood and skin diseases, rheumatism, catarrh, etc. —*Adv.*

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

## The Old Friend

And the best friend that never fails you is Simmons Liver Regulator, (the Red Z)—that's what you hear at the mention of this excellent Liver medicine, and people should not be persuaded that anything else will do.

It is the King of Liver Medicines; is better than pills, and takes the place of Quinine and Calomel. It acts directly on the Liver, Kidney and Bowels and gives new life to the whole system. This is the medicine you want. Sold by all Druggists in Liquid, or in Powder to be taken dry or made into a tea.

☞ EVERY PACKAGE has the Z Stamp in red. J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.


### SPECIAL NOTICES.

APRICOTS, PEARS, PEACHES, &c.—Fresh arrival every Tuesday at 4:30 P. M.
C. M. WATSON & Co.

TALK ABOUT BIG IKE!—Come to the Jamb and look at the remarkable display of WATER MELLONS. A car load of those luscious Georgia Melons received and they are selling out, so come quick to get any.
C. M. WATSON & Co.

WANTED.—Traveling Salesmen to carry our side line. Liberal commission. HARTFORD CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

A FULL LINE OF TOILET SOAPS, embracing new and popular as well as the old, reputable styles. For sale by
H. R. HORNE.

HAIR, TOOTH AND NAIL BRUSHES; Dressing Combs; Fine Combs. A full assortment. For sale by
H. R. HORNE.

EXCELLENT TEAS—fresh. For sale by
H. R. HORNE.

MR. J. C. HUSKE, JR., representing Daniel & Clark offers a nice CHINA TEA SET to the firm in North Carolina buying the largest amount of Tobacco during the year 1894.

## A CARD.

**Office of the Fayetteville Steam Laundry.**

*Citizens of Fayetteville and Neighboring Towns:*

The application of scientific principles is an essential feature in the successful conduct of any work shop. This feature had been conspicuously absent in the conduct of this Laundry prior to my management.

The skill of four years' practical experience in one of the best equipped laundries in the State warrants me in the assertion, that all my work is thoroughly satisfactory and I affirm that you will economize in placing your work with me.

LAUNDERED SHIRTS 10c.
LAUNDERED CUFFS 4c.
LAUNDERED COLLARS 2c.

Underwear proportionately reasonable. All work done with dispatch. Soliciting your patronage, I am,

Respectfully yours,
J. L. ABBOTT,
Lessee and Manager.

Agents wanted in surrounding towns.

## Confederate Veterans

Will remember that at a called meeting at the City Hall May 5th, 1894, a committee was appointed and empowered to arrange for a Reunion and Excursion to the Sea Coast. That committee has conferred with the F. I. L. I. committee of their anniversary celebration—101st, and together have agreed on a Grand Reunion and Excursion to the Sea Coast

**AUGUST 23rd, 1894,**

at round trip ticket $1.25, and we would announce that it is expected that every Veteran will attend upon this memorable and enjoyable occasion.

Remember we have not met for 30 years, and at a nominal cost now, we can come together with our wives and children as ample provision is made and make August 23 1894, the crowning glory of our lives. Calling to mind the dark days of war—lined with sunshine of spontaneous natures and overflowing brave hearts made camp life a delight. Let us go together down to the sea and wash away the cares of anxious life that for 30 years have crowded thick and fast upon us and rehearse the associations now fast fading from memory.

Come fall into line—we want to see every living North Carolina Confederate son, regardless of circumstances, and spend one more day together. The bread of peace cast upon the waters 30 years ago, will return upon the incoming tide and strengthen us in our brotherly love.

The cost is too small—the pleasure too great and the opportunities too few to miss this Grand Reunion of Confederate Veterans.

Respectfully,

A. B. WILLIAMS,
E. M. WADDILL,
J. W. ATKINSON,
G. A. THOMSON,
Committee.


PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

## DR. E. S. McGEACHY,

Has located here, and offers his Professional Services to the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE IN
SEDBERRY'S DRUG STORE.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

## DRS. HUNTER, DENTISTS.

Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1890. tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. P. HIGHSMITH, M. D.

## DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

## S. H. MacRAE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

## NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

## LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.

N. A. SINCLAIR.

## C. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 9 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

## LOOK! LOOK!!

### Look to Your Interest!

Why can W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS make it pay to examine their

### Stock of Furniture?

1st. They are MANUFACTURERS.

2nd. Their experience in MANUFACTURING enables them to know how to buy the BEST GOODS for the *least money.*

3rd The goods they buy are bought direct from MANUFACTURERS.

4th. Their *motto is quick sales and small profits.*

To be convinced call in at their

## FURNITURE STORE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

THEY ALSO MANUFACTURE
HOUSE TRIMMINGS, MOULDINGS
RAILINGS, TURNED and SAWED
SCROLL WORK, BRACKETS,
BALUSTERS, NEWELL
POSTS and MANTELS.

FURNITURE STORE—Thornton Block.
FACTORY—Cool Spring Street.

### Sale of Unclaimed Freight.

The C. F. & Y. V. By Co. will sell at public auction at its store room in Fayetteville, N. C., on the 10th day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M., for cash, a lot of unclaimed freight now in its possession, for the charges of transportation and expenses.

W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Freight Agent.

7-12-94 4t

## For 30 Days

WE WILL GIVE TO EVERY PURCHASER OF AN

## Electropoise,

a discount of 20 per cent. AFTER THAT TIME THE OLD PRICE WILL BE CHARGED.

CALL BEFORE THE SUPPLY IS EXHAUSTED.

## A. J. COOK & CO.,

DRUGGISTS.

## THE Southern Dental Ass'n

MEETS AT

## Old Point Comfort
## August 2, 1894.

Rate of one and one-third fares for the round trip have been authorized from all points.

THE SEABOARD AIR LINE

is the only line running through Pullman Vestibule Sleepers to Portsmouth, Va., where Palatial Steamers are taken for Old Point.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Dr. Foster, Secretary of the Southern Dental Association, requests all Delegates to take the Seaboard Air-Line, as it is the short line and offers more inducements than any other route.

Solid Vestibule Trains from Atlanta, Ga. No Extra Fare. Fast Schedule.

## STREET'S Bakery and Confectionary.

All Varieties of Cakes; CANDIES, FANCY AND PLAIN; Fresh Bread Daily.

### Ice Cream! Ice Cream!!

We would remind the public that our ICE CREAM PARLOR is open and comfortably furnished where this most refreshing delicacy with delicious cake is served in best style all the day.

ORDERS FROM FAMILIES, PARTIES AND FESTIVALS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.

Respectfully,
STREET & SON,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

## REMOVAL.

### W. J. McDONALD

has removed from his old stand on Green Street to Hay Street.

Having purchased and remodeled the old building (formerly owned by M. Faulk,) he is now prepared to serve the public with the very *best* of

**Whiskies,**
**Brandies,**
**Wines,**
**CIGARS, &c.**

—PROMPT ATTENTION PAID TO— ORDERS.

W. J. McDONALD.

King of all Bicycles. **The Monarch** Absolutely the Best.

Light Weight and Rigidity. Every Machine fully warranted

Superior Material and Scientific Workmanship.

5 Styles

Highest Honors at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Send two-cent stamp for our 24-page Catalogue—A work of Art.

Monarch Cycle Company,

Retail Salesroom, 280 Wabash Ave. Lake and Halsted Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

E. J. HALE, Jr., Agent,
Fayetteville, N. C.

## A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

### WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

**Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and all kinds of Agricultural Implements and Castings and Steel Shapes for the same.**

IF YOU WANT ANY LEATHER GOODS SUCH AS

**Buggy Harness, Wagon Harness, Plow Gear, Bridles and Collars,**

do not fail to examine our stock—we have the very best goods at panic prices. We can furnish you with any part of Harness at half the price that it will cost you to have it made.

—IT IS JUST AS WE TOLD YOU TWO YEARS AGO IT WOULD BE—

## "ALBEMARLE" FLOUR

has a great deal the largest sale of any Patent Flour sold in Fayetteville, quality and price combined will tell.

## FERTILIZERS.

We have in stock quite a number of the oldest and most reliable Brands and several new Brands which we offer at popular prices. We offer special inducements to car load buyers.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

# THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY..................JULY 26, 1894.

## TOWN AND COUNTY.

**INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

C. M. WATSON & Co.—Lost.
NIMOCKS & COOK—Insurance.
FRANK THORNTON—Take Notice.
SEE ADVERTISEMENTS OF BIG IKE.
A. S. HUSKE—Tenny's Fine Candies.
REV. C. E. TAYLOR—Wake Forest College.
J. A. NICHOLON, W. B. LAFAR—I. O. O. F.
WARREN PRIOR & SON—The Latest Novelty.
R. M. PRIOR—Seasonable, Stimulating and Refreshing.
H. R. HORNE—Now for Peter Henderson's New Crop Turnip Seeds.
J. ALLISON HODGES—University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va.
JOHN C. HAIGH—Statement of the Condition of The Bank of Fayetteville.
ALEX. Q. HOLLADAY—The North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.
HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE—Oleographs, Chromos and Other Pictures Given Away.

The Fayetteville Base Ball team will play Hope Mills at Red Springs to-morrow morning. It will also play McColl's base ball team to morrow evening.

We are indebted to Mr. Bethune, of that excellent paper, the Sampson Democrat, secretary, for the proceedings of the Dunn Convention, and to Mr. H. I. McDuffie, the other secretary, for the ballots.

The death is announced of Mr. N. A. A. McKeithan, of Aberdeen, on last Friday. Mr. McKeithan has been for many years a partner in business with Mr. Jno. Blue, at Aberdeen. This will be sad news to the many friends of the deceased throughout this section.

**Fine Shooting.**

Last Friday evening at Eureka Springs Mr. Jno. C. Thomson performed the wonderful feat of killing ten bats in ten successive shots. A record hard to beat.

**Fine Wine.**

Mr. J. M. Pearce is producing at his vineyard, Bordeaux, three miles out of town, a very fine Babson wine, which ought to have, and no doubt has, a large sale.

The excursion which left here Tuesday morning for Wilmington was one of the largest that ever pulled out of the city. When it arrived at Wilmington it discharged nearly one thousand persons.

**Conference.**

Methodist Conference is now in session at Red Springs, and there is no doubt that this is one of the chief attractions to the great number of people who will go there by the excursion to-morrow morning.

Red Springs will be the scene of much gaiety to-morrow, the occasion being the annual re-union and pic-nic. An excursion will leave here in the morning, carrying a large number of our citizens, principally young people, who go to attend the base-ball game and the german.

**Basket Picnic.**

The Secretary of the Sunday School requests us to announce that a cordial invitation is extended to the public to gather at McPherson's Church on the 3rd of August and participate in a grand basket picnic. Rev. David Fairly will deliver an address at eleven o'clock.

We regret to announce the death by consumption, which occurred at six o'clock Monday morning, of Clarence McNeill, the youngest son of our highly esteemed colored townsman, Jas. R. McNeill. His funeral, which took place Tuesday, was largely attended by many of our best citizens, both white and colored.

**Death of Mr. E. R. Pool.**

Mr. E. R. Pool, a native of Moore county, but a resident of this city for the past three years, died on Tuesday morning, of consumption, in his 26th year. His funeral took place yesterday from Hay Street Methodist Church. Mr. Pool, who was much esteemed by his neighbors and friends, leaves a wife and one child.

**Capt. D. H. Ray.**

We are glad to observe that Capt. David H. Ray—who has been laid up for a week as the result of a painful wound in the foot caused by treading on a nail point—is able to be out again. Capt. Ray is one of our foremost and best citizens, and his absence even for a week is noticed and felt by the community.

**The Judicial Convention.**

As our readers have been informed, the convention of the 7th Judicial District meets here next Wednesday for the selection of a candidate for Solictor. The candidates are: H. L. Cook, Cumberland; N. A. McLean, Robeson; Jno. D. Shaw, Richmond; David Lewis, Columbus; W. C. Douglass, Moore; C. C. Lyon, Bladen. Our people will anxiously hope for Mr. Cook's success.

The session of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville has invited Rev. D. McNeill Turner, D. D., who was their pastor from 1831 to 1840, to make them a visit. He will reach here in time to preach on the next Sabbath, July 29th, and will probably remain over the week and preach again the following sabbath, August 5th. Dr. Turner left Fayetteville in October 1840, and has not since visited it. It has been 54 years of absence and he will find many changes in the appearance of the town, and perhaps not find ten persons whom he knew at the time of his residence here. The whole generation has about passed away.

**Bicycle Races.**

Collisions and headers were the order of the day at the bicycle races Friday evening. Several bicycles were broken and their riders received severe bruises. Quite a crowd attended the races, which were under the management of the Bicycle Club. The receipts go for the improvement of the track. Mr. Jno. MacRae and Mr. Jno. Thomson were the starters in the principal race, the quarter-mile dash. Mr. Thomson in attempting to pass Mr. MacRae by hugging the fence at the bend got on foul ground and received a hard fall, thus debarring him from further participation in the race. Mr. MacRae's time was 37½ seconds, notwithstanding the fact that he slowed up after Thomson's fall. There were three half-mile races, the first won by Mr. Geo. Wightman, against Mr. Archie McMillan; the second by Mr. Jno. Gorham, against Mr. Jno. Shaw; the third by Mr. Roby, against Mr. Geo. Brandt.

**Court Notes—The Fuller Case to be tried in Richmond County.**

Cumberland County Superior Court convened in the new Court House Monday, his honor Judge Brown presiding and Mr. Frank McNeill representing the State. Judge Brown, who is a handsome, dignified man, delivered a clear, able, and instructive charge to the grand jury, which made a fine impression on the lawyers and spectators.

Monday Mr. W. H. Capps indicted for an assault upon a negro with a deadly weapon was tried and convicted. The Judge sentenced him to 30 days in prison but on account of sickness in his family he was allowed to give bond for his appearance in November.

Ed. Blackman who was convicted at the last term of Court of robbing Mrs. Roberts on the highway and which verdict was set aside by the Judge, was tried Monday and acquitted.

Tuesday at noon the case against W. J. Perry (Munch) and Gus Brindle for breaking into and taking whisky from the still of Mr. J. A. Burns, was given to the jury. They remained out nearly 24 hours, coming into court yesterday at noon with a verdict of guilty as to Brindle and making a mistrial as to Perry.

The court house was packed Tuesday morning as it was understood that something would be done in the Fuller case. Mr. Fuller was brought in just before court opened and was warmly greeted by a number of friends. He looked fairly well considering that he has been confined in jail for nearly a year. On motion of his counsel with no objection from the State, the Judge removed the trial to the September term of Richmond County Superior Court.

Tom Williamson, indicted for an assault with a deadly weapon, was found guilty and sentenced to 60 days in the county jail and to be hired out for 4 months. Williamson is the man who shot Ed. Brewington at a colored festival some time ago, three bullets taking effect in Brewington's body, from which it was thought he would die, but from which he has since entirely recovered.

David Watkins, white, and Tom Green, colored, were yesterday found guilty of assault with a deadly weapon. Sentence has not yet been pronounced.

Jim Bell, colored, was yesterday found guilty of larceny and sentenced to 18 months in the penitentiary.

The following are the visiting lawyers in attendance upon Court: Judge T. C. Fuller, Mr. W. W. Fuller of Durham, Mr. F. P. Jones of Dunn, Capt. C. M. Cooke, of Louisburg, Col. W. F. French of Lumberton, Hon. D. H. McLean of Harnett, and N. A. McLean, Esq., of Lumberton.

**Mr. Shaw and Cumberland.**

That was a splendid triumph which Mr. Shaw won at Dunn last Thursday. It is no small thing to be chosen by a convention of straight-out Democrats from this proud old Third District over such fine men as McIver, Kenan, McLean, Gilman and Havens. But it is a very big thing, indeed, to possess such a hold upon the potent and decisive County of Cumberland that, even when his vote ran down to 18 out of the 210 of the other counties, and every one looked upon his case as hopeless, the solid battalions of the grand old county should have snatched for him a glorious victory out of conceded defeat.

**People and their Movements.**

Miss Mary H. Smith has returned from Red Springs.

Editor Pool, of the Red Springs *Scion*, was in the city last week.

Mr. W. H. Newbery, after a severe attack of illness, is able to be out again.

Miss Daisy Watson is visiting the family of Rev. W. B. Oliver, in Wilmington.

Miss Dixie Murray, of Raleigh, is visiting Miss Ella Spencer, on Cool Spring street.

Messrs. Paul and Frank Slocomb and their friend have returned from the Beach.

Miss Lela Hart, of Wilmington, is visiting Misses Hall and Belle Alderman, on Russell street.

Miss Kate Underwood has returned from a pleasant visit to Miss Marion Hamilton of Baltimore.

Miss Pope and Misses Douglas and Jean Evans, of Stedman, are in the city visiting Mrs. W. W. Martin.

Miss Maggie McNeill, who has been spending some weeks at the seashore, returned home yesterday.

Mrs. Jos. S. Worth, of Wilmington, passed through the city Tuesday en route for Little River Academy.

Miss Sallie Hadley, of Wilson, and Miss Smith, of Little River Academy, are visiting Miss Annie Elliott of Green street.

Misses Clara Hodges and Janie and Fannie McBryde, three charming young ladies of Little River Academy, were in the city Tuesday.

Mrs. Herbert Thompson, of Baltimore, with her three interesting children, Nora, Marguerite and Herbert, are visiting Mrs. T. M. Hunter, on Dick street.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Hawley returned from Red Springs yesterday. Mrs. Hawley, who has been quite sick, we are glad to learn is much improved in health.

Mr. Morgan Turrentine, now of Montgomery, Ala., and well remembered here as "little Tennie," passed through the city Monday *en route* for his old home, Wilmington.

Dr. J. Allison Hodges, who is making an enviable reputation at the Richmond Medical College, delighted his host of friends in this city and section by a short visit this week.

We were glad to meet a few days ago young Mr. Purvis Lawrason, son of our highly esteemed friend Mr. G. M. Lawrason of Wickers, who has just returned from school in Ontario, Canada, from which Dominion the family came to this State some twenty years ago. The son is a fine lad who is making diligent use of his opportunities. Such emigrants as Mr. Lawrason are the kind needed in the South—people of refinement and education, and possessing capital withal.

**Building.**

Dr. Marsh's handsome residence (that is to be) is well under way, and material is being delivered on the ground for the new school house which Miss Alice Mallett is about to erect on her lot on Rowan street.

**THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.**

**Mr. Shaw Nominated.**

The Democratic Convention of the Third Congressional District convened at Dunn, Harnett county, on last Thursday, the 19th. The body was called to order by W. E. Murchison, Esq., of Moore, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Messrs. Louis B. Hale, of the Fayetteville OBSERVER; H. B. Hardy, of the Raleigh Carolinian; J. H. Daniel, of the Dunn Times, and L. A. Bethune, of the Sampson Democrat, acted as temporary Secretaries.

The following Committees were then announced:

ON PLATFORM AND RULES.

E. F. McCulloch, of Bladen; C. R. Thomas, of Craven; H. McD. Robinson, of Cumberland; J. M. Faison, of Duplin; F. A. Harrington, of Harnett; E. L. Haughton, of Jones; J. W. Scott, of Moore; R. Duffy, of Onslow, J. A. Ferrell, of Sampson.

ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

I. H. Smith, of Bladen; J. J. Baxter, of Craven; Geo. H. Hall, of Cumberland; W. L. Hill, of Duplin; L. J. Best, of Harnett; Jas. H. Whitaker, of Jones; K. F. Ferguson, of Moore; S. B. Taylor, of Onslow; J. H. Royal, of Sampson.

ON CREDENTIALS.

S. G. Wooten, of Bladen, Wm. Ellis, of Craven; J. B. Smith, of Cumberland, T. B. Pierce, of Duplin; James Pearsall, of Harnett; J. C. Parker, of Jones; E. J. Harrington, of Moore; F. W. Hargett, of Onslow; H. E. Faison, of Sampson.

The Convention then adjourned for one hour.

At 1 o'clock the Convention was again called to order when the Committee on Permanent Organization reported, recommending W. E. Murchison, of Moore, for permanent chairman, and L. A. Bethume, of Clinton, and H. I. McDuffie, of Fayetteville, as permanent secretaries.

The following Vice-Presidents were recommended for the various counties of the District:

E. F. McCulloch, for Bladen; C. R. Thomas, for Craven; W. S. Cook, for Cumberland; Dr. J. M. Faison, for Duplin; James Pearsall, for Harnett; J. F. Nobles, for Jones; A. H. McNeill, for Moore; G. H. Simmons, for Onslow; H. E. Faison, for Sampson.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

On motion of Hon. D. H. McLean, Mr. H. B. Hardy, of the Carolinian, was made reading Clerk of the Convention.

The Committee on Credentials reported every county represented and no contests, and recommended that proxies be not allowed.

The Committee on Platforms and Rules submitted the following report:

The Democracy of the Third Congressional District, in Convention assembled, do hereby

*Resolve*, 1st. That we endorse the National Platform of the Democratic party adopted at Chicago in 1892, as interpreted and understood by the Southern Democracy, and we pledge to our candidate for Congress, nominated to-day, our hearty and undivided support.

*Resolved*, 2d. That we recommend to this Convention the time-honored Democratic principle of majority rule in voting for candidates.

The report was adopted.

Nominations were now declared in order and the following names were presented to the Convention, as the roll of counties was called:

Jonathan Havens, of Craven, was placed in nomination by Mr. Clark, of New Berne.

John G. Shaw, of Cumberland, was placed in nomination by Mr. Smith, of Bladen.

Jas. G. Kenan, of Duplin, was placed in nomination by Dr. J. M. Faison, of Faison.

Duncan E. McIver, of Moore, was placed in nomination by W. J. Adams, of Carthage.

Thomas E. Gilman, of Onslow, was placed in nomination by Rodolph Duffy, of Catherine Lake.

Hon. B. F. Grady was placed in nomination by Isham Royal, of Sampson.

Mr. Shaw's nomination was seconded by A. F. Howard, of Sampson, and W. F. Campbell, of Cumberland.

Nine ballots were taken, with the following results, before a nomination was made:

FIRST BALLOT.

| COUNTIES. | Votes. | Havens. | Shaw. | Kenan. | McIver. | Gilman. | Grady. | McLean. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bladen, | 26 | 00 | 13 | 00 | 13 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Craven. | 31 | 31 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Cumberla'd. | 48 | 00 | 48 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Duplin, | 30 | 00 | 2 | 24 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 |
| Harnett, | 25 | 8 | 4 | 00 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 00 |
| Jones, | 13 | 00 | 13 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Moore, | 34 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 34 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Onslow, | 24 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 24 | 00 | 00 |
| Sampson, | 27 | 00 | 16 | 5 | 1 | 00 | 1 | 4 |
| Total, | 258 | 39 | 96 | 29 | 52 | 28 | 10 | 4 |

Necessary to a choice 130.

SECOND BALLOT.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bladen. | 26 | 00 | 16 | 00 | 10 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Craven, | 31 | 31 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Cumberla'd, | 48 | 00 | 48 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Duplin, | 30 | 00 | 2 | 24 | 00 | 00 | 4 | 00 |
| Harnett. | 25 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 00 | 00 |
| Jones, | 13 | 00 | 13 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Moore, | 34 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 34 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Onslow, | 24 | 00 | 8 | 8 | 00 | 8 | 00 | 00 |
| Sampson, | 27 | 00 | 18 | 5 | 1 | 0C | 1 | 2 |
| Total, | 258 | 39 | 109 | 45 | 47 | 11 | 5 | 2 |

THIRD BALLOT.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bladen, | 26 | 00 | 18 | 00 | 8 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Craven, | 31 | 31 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Cumberla'd, | 48 | 00 | 48 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Duplin, | 30 | 00 | 00 | 30 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Harnett, | 25 | 00 | 00 | 13 | 6 | 00 | 6 | 00 |
| Jones, | 13 | 00 | 13 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Moore, | 34 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 34 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| Onslow, | 24 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 24 | 00 | 00 |
| Sampson. | 27 | 00 | 19 | 5 | 2 | 00 | 1 | 00 |
| Total, | 258 | 31 | 98 | 48 | 50 | 24 | 7 | 00 |

FOURTH BALLOT.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bladen, | 26 | .. | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Craven, | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 | .. |
| Cumberla'd, | 48 | .. | 48 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Duplin, | 30 | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Harnett, | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 |
| Jones, | 13 | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Moore, | 34 | .. | .. | .. | 34 | .. | .. | .. |
| Onslow, | 24 | .. | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sampson, | 27 | .. | 18 | 5 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Total, | 258 | .. | 129 | 35 | 37 | .. | 32 | 25 |

FIFTH BALLOT.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bladen, | 26 | .. | 26 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Craven, | 31 | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 15 | .. | .. |
| Cumberla'd, | 48 | .. | 48 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Duplin, | 30 | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Harnett, | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 |
| Jones, | 13 | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Moore, | 34 | .. | .. | .. | 34 | .. | .. | .. |
| Onslow, | 24 | .. | 8 | 8 | .. | 8 | .. | .. |
| Sampson, | 27 | .. | 18 | 5 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Total, | 258 | .. | 113 | 43 | 53 | 23 | 1 | 25 |

SIXTH BALLOT.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bladen, | 26 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Craven, | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cumberla'd, | 48 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Duplin, | 30 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 10 |
| Harnett, | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| Jones, | 13 | 0 | 10 1-5 | 0 | 2 4-5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Moore, | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Onslow, | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| Sampson, | 27 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 14 |
| Total, | 258 | .. | 94.2 | 15 | 69.8 | 29 | 1 | 49 |

SEVENTH BALLOT.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bladen, | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Craven, | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cumberland, | 48 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Duplin, | 30 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Harnett, | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| Jones, | 13 | 0 | 7.8 | 0 | 2.6 | 0 | [illegible] | 2.6 |
| Moore, | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 0 | [illegible] | 0 |
| Onslow, | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | [illegible] | 0 |
| Sampson, | 27 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 13 |
| Total, | 258 | .. | 66.8 | 10 | 95.6 | 34 | 1 | 50 6 |

EIGHTH BALLOT.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bladen, | 26 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Craven, | 31 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Cumberland, | 48 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Duplin, | 30 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Harnett, | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| Jones, | 13 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Moore, | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Onslow, | 24 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sampson, | 27 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 11 |
| Total, | 258 | .. | 122 | 27 | 42 | 15 | 1 | 5[illegible] |

NINTH BALLOT.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bladen, | 26 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Craven, | 31 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cumberland, | 48 | 0 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Duplin, | 30 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Harnett, | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| Jones, | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Moore. | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Onslow, | 24 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sampson, | 27 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Total, | 258 | .. | 154 | 15 | 42 | .. | .. | 47 |

Mr. Shaw was declared nominated on this, the ninth ballot, and his nomination was made unanimous.

In response to a call of the roll of counties the following Executive Committee was announced:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

*Bladen*—I. H. Smith.
*Craven*—Wm. Ellis.
*Cumberland*—W. F. Campbell.
*Duplin*—W. M. Ellsworth.
*Harnett*—C. McArtan.
*Jones*—T. C. Whitaker.
*Moore*—W. E. Murchison.
*Onslow*—S. B. Taylor.
*Sampson*—J. S. Bizzell.

W. E. Murchison, of Jonesboro, was made Chairman of the Committee, and T. C. Whitaker, of Trenton, was made Secretary.

On motion of Geo. H. Hall, the thanks of the Convention were tendered the Chairman and Secretaries of the Convention for their services.

On motion of Dr. J. M. Faison, the thanks of the body were also tendered the town of Dunn for its entertainment of the Convention.

The Convention now adjourned.

**Elders' and Deacons Institute.**

We are requested by the Committee to announce to the public that the third annual meeting of the Elders and Deacons' Institute, for the study of the Bible under the direction of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, will convene at Red Springs, opening August 6th, 1894.

As Local Committee of Arrangements we lay before you the conveniences and attractions offered this year and extend to you an *urgent* invitation to attend.

An immense Tabernacle has been constructed, capable of seating some five thousand people, which is a decided improvement over the accommodations offered heretofore.

Reduced rates have been obtained on all railroads.

Special arrangements for board, at hotels and private boarding houses, have been made. All persons wishing to board themselves will have free access to Fair Grounds and buildings.

An attractive programme, with prominent speakers from abroad, has been arranged.

Superb music, under the leadership of Rev. A. D. McClure, of Wilmington, who is well and favorably known to our people.

**Moonshiners Captured—Attempted Escape.**

Deputy Collector W. C. Troy, Deputy U. S. Marshal J. W. Atkinson, with Messrs. John Maultsby and Jas. Walker captured Thursday night two young white men named Stewart and McNeill in Harnett county, about four miles from Spout Springs, for illicit distilling of whisky. The still which was of 120 gallons capacity was situated in the centre of a large swamp, and but for information received would never have been discovered. The two young men who said they ran it for another party offered no resistance and were brought to this city and put in the guard house to await a hearing the next morning. While being escorted to the Market House Friday evening by Marshal Atkinson they broke away and ran. Then followed a most exciting race, a large number of citizens who had been attracted by the rapid firing of a pistol by Mr. Atkinson joining in the chase. Mr. Atkinson shot in the air to frighten the men but they paid no heed to it whatever and kept straight on until captured by several citizens who happened to be in front of them. They were then taken before U. S. Commissioner Jno. X. Smith and bound over in the sum of $200 each to appear at the Federal Court. They gave the bonds and left immediately for home.

**Grand Encampment of the I. O. O. F.**

The Grand Encampment of the I. O. O. F. meet in this city next week. It is a splendid body of men and we are sure that our citizens will give them a hearty welcome. We understand that it is the intention of the Odd Fellows here to give the members of the Grand Encampment an entertainment on next Thursday night.

**To the Voters of Cumberland County.**

FELLOW CITIZENS: I hereby announce myself as a candidate for nomination at the hands of the Democratic nominating convention for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland county. *Provided*, however, that the result of a primary election to be held in Cross Creek Township does not indicate that some one else is preferred by the majority of voters in said township. In such case I will most cheerfully withdraw my petition and support my successful competitor in said primary contest.

Respectfully yours,
H. I. McDUFFIE.

All persons holding OBSERVER prize coupons will please send them in so we can assort them as we go along.


When Big Ike begins, with his round about ways,
To blame mother Eve, who dressed without stays,
And poke fun at Adam, who was saving of stiches,
Had no use for a clothier, and wouldn't wear britches;
He'll find some good people, who remember one Mose,
And his brethren who robbed Egypt of all its old clothes;
And from that day to this, have been seeking to strike
A bargain with Gentiles, the same as Big Ike.
*Adv.*

Thousands of new patrons have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla this season and realized its benefit in blood purified and strength restored.

**Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.**

## Take Notice!

OUR GREAT BARGAIN SALE WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL AUG. 1, '94.

CONTINUED FOR

## One Week Only.

WE WILL COMMENCE (TO-MORROW) FRIDAY, AND MAKE IT LIVELY FOR BUYERS.

The Greatest Slaughter Sale we have ever had on, 10-4 Sheeting, Pillow Casing, Pride of West, Fruit of Loom Bleaching, Farwell Bleaching, Lonsdale Cambric, Checked Nansook, India Dimity, Plain White Organdy, Dotted Swiss and White Goods of every description and kind.

**They Have Got To Go!**

We will also place on sale a big lot of Table Damask, (fine quality), Napkins, Table Sets in Linen, Towels, Crash and everything else in the Linen line. We will mark them down to

**Prices Never Before Heard Of.**

Every housekeeper should not fail to attend this Sale, as it is

**The Last Week.**

Even if you don't need the goods right now, it it will pay you to buy and put them aside for future use.

**Everything in the House will be Sold at A GREAT SACRIFICE.**

COME EARLY,

REMEMBER THIS IS THE LAST WEEK.

**FRANK THORNTON,**
LEADER IN LOW PRICES.
July 26, 1894—1t

## I. O. O. F.

All the members of Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, and Clarendon Lodge, No. 142, are requested to attend the meetings of Clarendon Lodge to-night and Cross Creek Lodge on next Monday night Business of importance. Don't fail to attend.

J. A. NICHOLSON,
W. B. LAFAR,
Secretaries.

## LOST,

Baby Pin with B. K. W. engraved upon it. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at C. M. Watson & Co's., S. W. Jamb of Market Square. 1t.

**He Declines the Nomination and Gives His Reasons Therefor.**

Notwithstanding the earnest solicitation of a host of friends and a sincere desire to serve my country in any position my fellow citizens may see fit to place me, I am forced by circumstances beyond my control, to decline the nomination for Congress in this District for the ensuing term. I realize to the full extent the regret my course will cause, especially to the many candidates in the field, but my determination is irrevocable and can not be changed. What is the paltry salary of $5,000 per annum to a man occupying the position in the commercial world, such as I hold! Laying aside all other considerations, I could not afford to accept the place, as it would necessitate absenting myself for months at a time from a great and growing business which I am conducting in the interest of the toiling masses.

As is well known throughout this sunny South Land, Big Ike, The Great American Bankrupt Dealer is always on the lookout for Bargains in the interest of his customers; and having recently bought the immense Stock of Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods from F. W. Thornton of Fayetteville, N. C., at such a great sacrifice, I am thoroughly convinced that I can be of more service to my customers at my place of business dealing out goods at prices never heard of before this Great Slaughter Sale, than I could possibly be in the Halls of Congress. Thanking my friends for the honor intended, Big Ike, T. G. A. B. D., can be found for a week or two yet at his store in Thornton Block, where you will always find a hearty welcome from him.

**Now for Peter Henderson's New Crop Turnip Seeds.**

Regretting my inability to supply the earlier demand for the reason that the

NEW CROP

COULD NOT BE STORED BEFORE THE 20th INST.

I am glad to announce that they are now received.

Only NEW CROP are offered, of which I have a liberal supply. Two full size papers for 5 cents.

7--26--94 tf H. R. HORNE.

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RICHMOND, VA.

HUNTER McGUIRE, M. D., LL.D., Pres't.
JOSEPH A. WHITE, A. M. M. D., Sec'y and Treas'r.

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A Clinical and Didactic College, conducted by Forty-six Instructors.

The next regular session will begin SEPTEMBER 18th, 1894, and continue seven months. For Catalogue, address

J. ALLISON HODGES, M. D.,
7--26--94 8t Cor. Sec'y, Richmond, Va.

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OFFERS THREE TECHNICAL COURSES:

The Course in Agriculture;
The Course in Science;
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And with each a good academic education. Each course is broad and thorough, and the institution is now equipped for excellent work. Expenses very moderate. Session opens September 6th.

For Catalogues, address
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Raleigh, N. C.

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—TO EACH RESPECTIVE MONTH.—

**CALL AND SEE THEM.**

**Warren Prior & Son.**


STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

**BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,**

*At Fayetteville, in the County of Cumberland, at the close of business on the 18th day of July, 1894.*

RESOURCES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans on Real Estate, | $ 40,618 23 |
| All other loans and discounts, | 316,919 48 |
| Overdrafts—secured and unsecured, | 4,392 84 |
| Stocks, bonds and mortgages, | 1,009 97 |
| Due from Banks, | 29,732 99 |
| Banking House, | 6,000 00 |
| Other real estate, | 2,662 97 |
| Furniture and fixtures, | 2,000 00 |
| Cash items, | 2,861 77 |
| Gold Coin, | 10,000 00 |
| Silver Coin, | 6,570 78 |
| National Bank notes, | 5,985 00 |
| United States Notes, | 11,000 00 |
| Total, | $430,754 03 |

LIABILITIES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock paid in, | $ 300,000 00 |
| Surplus Fund, | 13,000 00 |
| Undivided profits, | 7,059 27 |
| Deposits subject to check, | 106,623 49 |
| Due to Banks, | 4,071 27 |
| Total, | $430,754 03 |

I, John C. Haigh, Cashier of the Bank of Fayetteville, N. C., do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN C. HAIGH, Cashier.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } County of CUMBERLAND. }

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of July, 1894. GEO. G. MYROVER, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
H. W. LILLY,
R. P. BUXTON,
JOS. W. HOLLINGSWORTH, } Directors.
July 26, 1894. 1t


**IF YOU SHIP**

any produce give the undersigned a call. Information, Stencils and Rubber Stamps furnished without charge. Should you need

**CRATES and BASKETS,**

will be pleased to quote you prices.

A. S. HUSKE.

**Seasonable,**
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—AND—
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we offer are selected with care, and are pronounced by judges of excellent quality.

**"Sanborn's" Boston Parched Coffees**

need no words of commendation from us.

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ready for the table in ten minutes.

**California Fruit in Cans,**

the best goods packed.

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**SUCH GOODS**

as are kept in a well regulated grocery store of quality and prices to suit all.

**Are you in need of Fruit Jars?**

WE HAVE THEM.

R. M. PRIOR.

## H. H. H.

**Oleographs, Chromos and Other Pictures Given Away.**

WE HAVE ORDERED A LARGE NUMBER OF BEAUTIFUL

**OLEOGRAPHS, CHROMOS**

AND OTHER PICTURES

which we propose to give away to our customers during the month of August They will be on exhibition as soon as they arrive.

We are just receiving a car load of

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS, AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS.

—ALSO—

A CAR LOAD OF LIME.

A LARGE LOT OF PANS, KETTLES, HOLLOW-WARE, COOKING UTENSILS, STOVES, &c.

Our prices are always low. We will give you full value for your money. Call and see for yourself.

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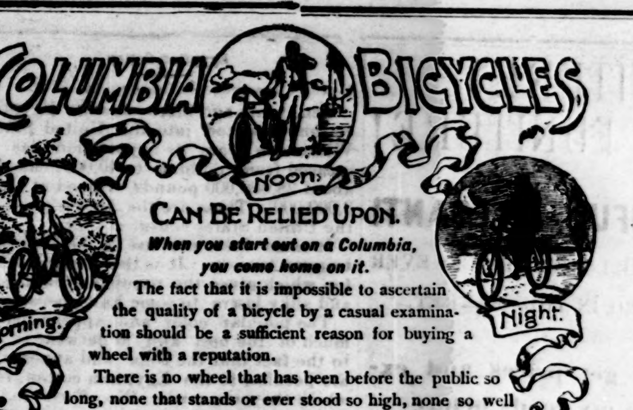
When you pay your money for Fire Insurance get the best.

B. R. HUSKE, Ag't.

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The fact that it is impossible to ascertain the quality of a bicycle by a casual examination should be a sufficient reason for buying a wheel with a reputation.

There is no wheel that has been before the public so long, none that stands or ever stood so high, none so well guaranteed, none whose guarantee is so substantial and so liberally interpreted, none so safe to buy as a Columbia.

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A Christian College embracing ten Academic Schools and the professional School of Law. A select Library of 11,000 volumes. A large and well furnished Reading Room. Thoroughly equipped Gymnasium and Laboratories. Literary Societies unsurpassed in the South. No secret fraternities allowed among the students Free tuition to ministers and to the sons of ministers. Loans for the needy. Board from six to ten dollars per month. A complete system of waterworks with ample bathing facilities. Next session begins September 5th. The Summer Law School opens July 2nd. For further information address

**Rev. C. E. TAYLOR, President.**

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**WORK CAREFULLY DONE and WARRANTED**

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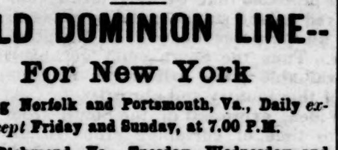

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**Leaving Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., Daily except Friday and Sunday, at 7.00 P.M.**

**From Richmond, Va., Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 00 P. M.** (Via James River.)

The ships of the Old Dominion Steamship Co., are first-class and especially arranged for the comfort of the traveling public and offer the advantages of a cool and delightful sea trip.

**All first-class tickets include meals and stateroom accommodation.**

The two new fast and powerful steamships

**Jamestown and Yorktown**

Leave Norfolk every Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening, arriving in New York early following afternoon in time to make all evening connections for points beyond.

For tickets and general information apply to Railroad Ticket Agents, or to G. W. Allen & Co., 1301 Main st., Richmond, Va., M. B Crowell, Norfolk, Va., J. N. Smith, Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va., or to

W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres. & Traffic Manager.

General offices of Company, Pier 26, N. R. (foot of Beach st.) New York.

June 14, 1894 10t

## "Clyde Line,"

VIA WILMINGTON, N. C.

NEW YORK CITY, 25th May, 1894.

Rates of freight from New York City to Points named—Effective May 28th, 1894:

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wilmington, N. C.. | 25 | 20 | 17 | 14 | 12 | 10 |
| Fayetteville, N. C., via C. F. River St'mers, | 25 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 15 |
| Raleigh, N. C., | 63 | 53 | 42 | 35 | 32 | 25 |
| Charlotte, N. C., | 68 | 59 | 50 | 41 | 37 | 30 |

THEO. G. EGER, T. M.

TO THE PUBLIC!

**RAYNOR & SHAW,**

No. 71 Person Street,

**Fancy Retail Grocers,**

would announce their's a New Firm, with New Goods, with Prices as Low as the Lowest and that they cater to the

**Fancy Trade,**

defying competition. Having bought for cash, with stock complete, all we ask is to

**EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES,**

and if not to your advantage will not expect you to buy.

Respectfully,
RAYNOR & SHAW.

**BLACKSMITHING!**
**FARRIERY!**

**First-class Repairing on Buggies, Wagons and Carts.**

**Trimming and Painting in First-class Style.**

**CHARGES REASONABLE.**

ALL WORK RECEIVES MY CAREFUL SUPERVISION.

J. T. WELSH,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

**THE ADVENT TERM**

OF THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION

—OF—

**ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,**

**Raleigh, N. C.**

—BEGINS—

**SEPTEMBER 20th, 1894.**

ADDRESS THE RECTOR,

**REV. B. SMEDES, A. M.**

7--12--94 3m

**NORFOLK COLLEGE** FOR YOUNG LADIES.

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**350 STUDENTS. 23 TEACHERS.**

Healthful Sea Breeze. Near Old Point Comfort. Beautiful Home, $90,000 Buildings. Steam Heat, Gas, etc.

Music, Art, Elocution, Stenography. Highest Course of Study in the State. Expenses Very Low. Send for Catalogue.

Pupils wishing to pay own expenses, write

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7--12--94 8t Principal, Norfolk, Va.

**DAVIDSON COLLEGE,**

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**FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR BEGINS SEPTEMBER 13, 1894.**

Nine men in the Faculty,
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**University of North Carolina.**

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THE MEDICAL SCHOOL,
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SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.

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PRESIDENT WINSTON,
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**Excursion to Red Springs!**

**JULY 27th.**

**A Grand Time!**

**Annual Picnic!**

**And Reunion of Confederate Veterans!**

Base Ball Game for Championship of North and South Carolina!

Everybody looks forward with pleasure to this occasion.

Fare from Fayetteville 70c.; Hope Mills 60c.; McNatt's 50c.; Lumber Bridge and points between 40c; from Bennettsville 75c.; Tatum 65c; McColl's 60c.; Hasty 55c; John's 50c.; Maxton and points between 40c.

July 12, 1894—3t

**WANTED,**

Position in Circular Saw Mill in healthy locality.

Good saw-filer and hammerer, 15 years' experience in building and operating saw-mills.

P. J. DELAMAR,
Oriental, N. C.

July 12, 1894—2w.

**The Constitution Missing Word Contest.**

After the Constitution had footed up the guesses in the Missing Word Contest for May, it was found that 813 subscribers sent in guesses with their subscriptions, and out of this number not a single correct guess.

The sentence was:

"The five hundred pounds of gold which he had received in exchange for his treasure had been conveyed to the hiding place in the ——— field."

The missing word was MUSTARD.

The fourth of $813 is $203.25. If one subscriber had guessed the correct word he would have received $203 25 simply for the trouble of guessing.

The Constitution has a sentence for this month which is:

He crept to this place and waited a favorable opportunity. It came at once, for the keen ears of the guard heard some unusual sound as Thurabi crouched behind the..............."

Let everybody not a subscriber send in their subscription, together with their guess to the OBSERVER, Fayetteville.

Remember, two papers, the *Constitution* and the OBSERVER one year only two dollars.

# FURNITURE! FUNITURE!

**BEAUTIFUL and ELEGANT!**

AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

Call and get prices and examine my goods before buying.

**Suits with Cheval and Plain Dressers,**
**Beds, Bureaus, Washstands, Springs, Mattresses, Tables, Safes, Lounges, Rockers and Strait Chairs Hall Racks, &c. &c.**

CALL OR WRITE FOR PRICES.

Respectfully,

**JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.**

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**Robert Portner Brewery Company's**

**Celebrated Lager Beer**

—IN—

**KEGS, EXPORT**

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**PATENT BOTTLES,**

AND MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

**SOFT DRINKS,**

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

ALL ORDERS FROM ABROAD PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

# VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

**WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY,**

and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Fullstrength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. BUFFALO, N. Y.

### Rough Bicycle Test.

"Mr Geo. Fitzsimmons, accompanied by Mr. J. C. Wood, of the Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing Company, of Washington, D. C., rode from this city to High Point, yesterday, and back, a distance of thirty miles over the R. & D. R. R. The ride was made to test a new bicycle of very light weight. The machine stood the rough jolting over the ties and trestles without a scratch."

The above was taken from the Greensboro Record. Mr. Fitzsimmons has sold nearly 25 Ramblers this season, and has ordered a new No. 9 Rambler Racer. The wheel above referred to was a 26 pound Rambler, No. 8. Do you ride a Rambler?

If not, call at A. J. Pemberton & Co.'s and examine the beautiful copper rim Ramblers. Price $125.00—all styles. To good parties we will sell on time.

### The "Ideal" Bicycles.

We now carry a line of cheaper bicycles, the "Ideal."

Light Roadster, M. and W. tires, price $75. G. and J. attachable corrugated tires $85

Combination Ideals $50, $60 and $75. Boys $40, $50, $60 and $65.

We have a cheap line of cushion tire boy's and girl's wheels at $15 to $40.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

# HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

They cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system and are in fact and deed the Sovereign Remedies of the World.

| NO. | CURES. | PRICES. |
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| 1 | Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.. | .25 |
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| 9 | Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.. | .25 |
| 10 | Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation. | .25 |
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| 13 | Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness...... | .25 |
| 14 | Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions.. | .25 |
| 15 | Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains...... | .25 |
| 16 | Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague...... | .25 |
| 19 | Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head. | .25 |
| 20 | Whooping Cough.................. | .25 |
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Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. Dr. Humphreys' Manual (144 pages,) mailed free. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

**SPECIFICS.**

### Egyptian Cotton.

Boston Correspondence Charlotte Observer.

Ten years ago there was no Egyptian cotton imported into the United States. Within ten years its importation has increased from nothing to 40,000 bales or about 28,000,000 pounds, valued at about 3,000,000. These are the figures given by the United States consul at Cairo.

It came first into use in making balbriggan hosiery. It is the Egyptian cotton which gives the peculiar brown color and silky lustre to some knit goods.

The popular color and appearance of much of the best knit underwear is due to the fact that the color and appearance are peculiar to the Egyptian cotton from which they are made. No efforts to imitate by dyeing the American cotton has been successful even though the best upland staples be used.

Among the principal importers are O. H. Sampson & Co., and Stodard, Loving & Co., of Boston. Besides being used for knit goods it is said to be used also by the thread makers, viz: Globe Yarn, King Phillip, Keer Thread, Cohauset, Merrick, Wilmantic and other mills.

The price of the cotton is only a cent or two more than American cotton. Some people have been expecting that the South would demand protection against Egyptian cotton. While it is far cheaper than our Sea Island cotton it is better than our ordinary upland and has a better color and lustre than our best grade of improved uplands. It is said that the improvement in the production of cotton in Egypt is due to the Confederate officers who were engaged by the Khedive to re organize his army. These officers, in many cases, gave attention to other things besides military affairs. Among these other things was the importation from the United States of quantities of Sea Island cotton seed which were used in the valley of the Nile. The good quality of cotton now being brought to this country from Egypt is said to be the out come of the work done in Egypt by these Confederates who were there in the Khedive's service.

The Egyptian cotton has almost entirely taken the place of the American cotton abroad for the production of lisle thread goods. The extent of introduction in this country would be enough to show that it must be making even better headway abroad. Outside the United States it is being largely used in those cases where American Sea Island cotton was formerly used.

Since the Civil War in the United States the tendency has been to gin the cotton immediately after it is picked. It is well known that better cotton was made before the war when the seed cotton was stored as it was picked and then ginned at leisure. It is believed that being stored before ginning gave time usually for the fibre to absorb just a little oil from the seed, which gave it a little of that brown color and silky lustre peculiar now to the Egyptian cotton.

It was also ginned by male power, much slower than now, so that the fibre was less cut than it now is.

The color and lustre, gained by the fibre from the oil in the seed while in storage, is not the only advantage gained. The dry and cut cotton as it is now ginned easily generates electricity, thus charging each fibre so that it tends to stand on end. This tendency in some cotton has been found to be so great as almost to prevent its use for spinning. The Egyptian cotton is said to be better in this respect and it is thought could be made in the American staple by holding the seed cotton in storage from one to two months and then ginning it carefully.

It is probable that by this means our improved upland staples could be made to serve all purposes as well as Egyptian cotton. Thus the South could get back some valuable trade lost in the markets both of this country and abroad.

The idea, expressed in the South from time to time, of curtailing crops to increase the price will never do. The South is going to have to fight to hold the cotton monopoly of the past which is already no longer a monopoly. The South must make cotton cheaper, handle it better, gin it better and put it on the market in better shape. The production of cotton in Russia is attracting attention. It has been said that in less than five years Russia will be exporting cotton instead of buying it from America.

It will never do to fall into the idea that prices can be controlled by curtailing production. It is simply a question whether the United States will beat the rest of the world in competition and continue to furnish the cotton the markets require or whether Egypt, Russia, South America and India will do it. If we want to continue to hold the markets we must make cotton cheap, make every improvement possible in the quality and put it on the market in good shape.

D. A. T.

### Some Long Balloon Trips.

The longest balloon voyage on record was one undertaken in 1883, in which the distance traveled was a little more than one thousand two hundred miles. Three voyagers on that occasions, says Harrison's Magazine, made an ascent in France, with the intention of crossing the Mediterranean and landing in Algeria. The wind, however, proving unfavorable, carried them toward Corisca. When they were near that island the balloon descended toward the water, and for a time their lives were in great jeopardy. By throwing out all their apparatus they succeeded in getting the balloon to rise to a height of between two and three thousand feet, and, traveling on to Italy, they safely descended in that country at a little village near Brescia. Another balloon voyage of nearly the same length was undertaken November, 1836. On the 7th of that month, Chas. Green, with two friends, ascended near London in a balloon, crossed the channel from Dover to Calais, and, passing over France and Belgium, found themselves the next morning over the Rhine. Proceeding further they arrived at Viborg, where they descended about eight a. m. on the 8th of November. A recent balloon voyage of M. Mallet, the French aeronaut, lasted thirty-six and one-half hours and would have been the longest on record if he had not landed in the middle of it. He left Villette on the 23rd of October at six p. m. and next morning landed at Ottonville, in Alsace, to clear the snow from the balloon. At the end of twenty-five minutes he started again and landed near Coblentz at eight p. m. An hour and a half later he landed once more in a valley on Tauna mountains, and finally, on the 25th of October, at six a. m., at Walben, in Hesse. Two or three aeronauts have proposed to cross the Atlantic in a balloon, but so far it has begun and ended in talk only.

Of "Pierce's Pellets" we wish to rehearse
The wonderful virtues, in prose and verse.
Dyspeptics—blear-eyed, sour-visaged and cranky—
May be cured by a pill, the device of a Yankee.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cost only 25 cents and are a *guaranteed cure* for dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

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PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM

**Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula**

P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels diseases, giving the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude first prevailed.

For primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, for blood poisoning, mercurial poison, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema—we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Aug. 14th, 1893.—I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was affected with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases.
MRS. M. M. YEARY, Springfield, Green County, Mo.

**Pimples, Blotches and Old Sores Catarrh, Malaria and Kidney Troubles**

Are entirely removed by P.P.P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891.
MESSRS LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.
Respectfully yours,
JAS. M. NEWTON, Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

*To all whom it may concern:* I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy but in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.
(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON, Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

*Testimony from the Mayor of Sequin, Tex.*

SEQUIN, TEX., January 14, 1893.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: *Gentlemen*—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief; it purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken five or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly,
CAPT. W. M. RUST, Attorney at Law.

Book on Blood Diseases Mailed Free.

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### Save your Hogs and Chickens.

**NO HUMBUG!**

We offer you a sure Hog and Chicken Cholera Cure.

MANUFACTURED BY NEWBERRY & CO.

This is no patent medicine, but one that has never been known to fail when given in time and by the directions.

We offer to return the money if it proves to be misrepresented.

Try one bottle and convince yourself that you have at last found the very medicine you have been wanting for many years. Sold by

B. E. SEDBERRY & SON, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

**$1000** IN MONEY: also other valuable premiums to good guessers. BASE BALL ENTHUSIASTS, this is your opportunity. See offer HOME AND COUNTRY MAGAZINE. Price 25c. All Newsdealers; or 53 East 10th Street, New York.

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**PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM** Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

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A method which guarantees all the protection furnished by any kind of life insurance, and in addition the largest cash returns to those policyholders whose lives are prolonged, and who then need money rather than assurance. For facts and figures, address

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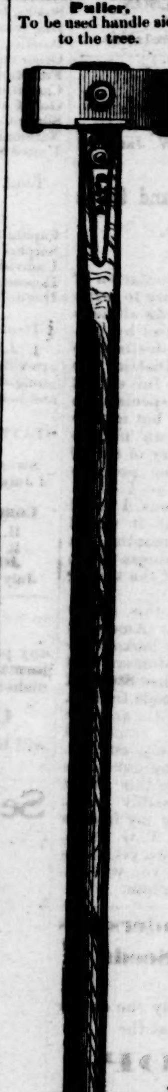
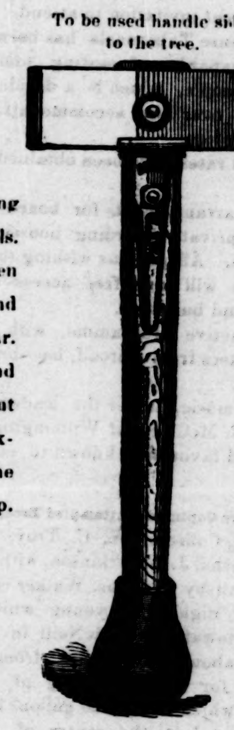


## These Tools Last for Years. Try one and you will never use any other.

To be used handle side to the tree.



Four complete Tools in one—a saving of 50 per cent. to the users of these Tools.

This new style of tools has been thoroughly tested the past season and proved to be perfect in every particular. The blades are bolted on the handles and can never get loose. They cut without springing and will cut through any thickness of bark, leaving a shade over the fresh cut from two to three inches deep. Handled ready for use.

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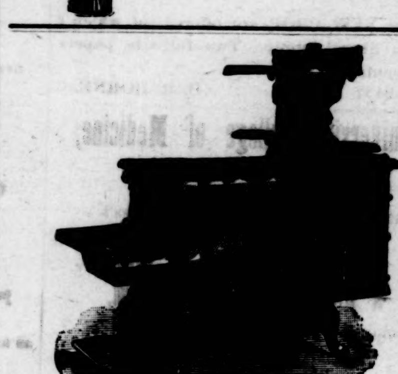

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Not one pound of Scrap Iron is ever used in these goods.

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All Modern Improvements to Lighten Housekeeping Cares.

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Every Stove Warranted Against Defects.

Prices not much higher at this time than on commoner kinds of Stoves.

Call on or address

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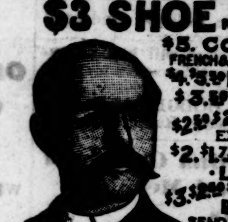

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4.$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.
$2.$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
·LADIES·
$3.$2.50 $2.$1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
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You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes,

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

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Pays highest market price for cotton seed

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BOTANIC BLOOD BALM never fails to cure all manner of Blood and Skin diseases. It is the great Southern building up and purifying Remedy, and cures all manner of skin and blood diseases. As a building up tonic it is without a rival, and absolutely beyond comparison with any other similar remedy ever offered to the public. It is a panacea for all ills resulting from impure blood, or an impoverished condition of the human system. A single bottle will demonstrate its paramount virtues.

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Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4 4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

## CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAIL'Y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 24th, 1894.

| NORTH BOUND. | No. 2, Daily Except Sunday |
|---|---|
| Leave Wilmington, | 7:00 a. m. |
| Arrive Fayetteville, | 10:10 " |
| Leave Fayetteville, | 10:27 " |
| Leave Fayetteville Junction, | 10:30 " |
| Leave Sanford, | 11:48 " |
| Leave Climax, | 1:46 p. m. |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 2:16 " |
| Leave Greensboro, | 2:55 " |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 3:48 " |
| Arrive Walnut Cove, | 4:20 " |
| Leave Walnut Cove, | 4:33 " |
| Leave Rural Hall, | 5:01 " |
| Arrive Mt. Airy, | 6:25 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 1, Daily Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Mt. Airy, | 9:45 a. m. |
| Leave Rural Hall, | 11:06 " |
| Arrive Walnut Cove, | 11:35 " |
| Leave Walnut Cove, | 11:42 " |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 12:07 p. m. |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 12:55 " |
| Leave Greensboro, | 1:02 " |
| Leave Climax, | 1:30 " |
| Leave Sanford, | 3:17 " |
| Arrive Fayetteville Junction, | 4:28 " |
| Arrive Fayetteville, | 4:34 " |
| Leave Fayetteville, | 4:45 " |
| Arrive Wilmington, | 7:55 " |

| NORTH BOUND. | No. 4, Daily Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Bennettsville, | 7:15 a. m. |
| Leave Maxton, | 8:13 " |
| Leave Red Springs, | 8:50 " |
| Leave Hope Mills, | 9:39 " |
| Arrive Fayetteville, | 10:00 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 3, Daily Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Fayetteville, | 4:42 p. m. |
| Leave Hope Mills, | 5:05 " |
| Leave Red Springs, | 5:53 " |
| Leave Maxton, | 6:27 " |
| Arrive Bennettsville, | 7:30 " |

| NORTH BOUND. | No. 16. Mixed, Daily Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Ramseur, | 6:50 a. m. |
| Leave Climax, | 8:40 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 9:25 " |
| Leave Greensboro, | 9:40 " |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 10:53 " |
| Arrive Madison | 11:50 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. | No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday. |
|---|---|
| Leave Madison, | 12:30 p. m |
| Leave Stokesdale, | 1:25 " |
| Arrive Greensboro, | 2:35 " |
| Leave Greensboro, | 3:00 " |
| Leave Climax, | 3:55 " |
| Arrive Ramseur, | 5:35 " |

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

Trains No. 2 and 4 connect at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South bound, and at Greesboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R for Winston Salem. Train No. 16 connects at Madison with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South Bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Manager.

## Wilmington & Weldon R. R. AND BRANCHES AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

| DATED July 8, 1894 | No. 23, Daily. | No. 35, Daily. | No. 41, Daily. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. |
| Leave Weldon.. | 11 52 | 9 27 | |
| Ar. Rocky Mount | 1 02 | 10 20 | |
| Arrive Tarboro.. | 2 40 | | |
| Leave Tarboro.. | 12 25 | | |
| Lv Rocky Mount | 1 02 | 10 20 | 6 00 |
| Leave Wilson... | 2 08 | 11 01 | |
| Leave Selma... | 2 58 | | |
| Lv. Fayetteville | 4 35 | 12 51 | |
| Arrive Florence | 7 25 | 3 00 | |

| | No. 47 Daily. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | P. M. | | A. M. |
| Leave Wilson... | 2 18 | | 6 35 |
| Leave Goldsboro. | 3 05 | | 7 20 |
| Leave Magnolia. | 4 16 | | 8 29 |
| Ar. Wilmington. | 5 50 | | 10 00 |
| | P. M. | | A. M. |

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

| DATED July 8, 1894. | No. 78. Daily. | No. 32. Daily. | No. 40. Daily. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. | |
| Leave Florence. | 7 30 | 7 25 | |
| Lv. Fayetteville | 10 25 | 9 30 | |
| Leave Selma... | 12 08 | | |
| Arrive Wilson.. | 1 10 | 11 27 | |

| | No. 48 Daily. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | | P. M. |
| Lv. Wilmington. | 9 00 | | 7 00 |
| Leave Magnolia | 10 40 | | 8 33 |
| Leave Goldsboro | 11 55 | | 9 40 |
| Arrive Wilson.. | 12 40 | | 10 27 |

| | No. 78 Daily. | No. 32 Daily. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| Leave Wilson... | 1 10 | 11 27 | 10 32 |
| Ar Rocky Mount | 2 13 | 12 05 | 11 15 |
| Arrive Tarboro. | 2 40 | | |
| Leave Tarboro.. | 12 25 | | |
| Lv Rocky Mount | 2 13 | 12 05 | |
| Arrive Weldon.. | 3 19 | 12 5? | |
| | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. |

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

*These trains carry only first-class passengers holding Pullman accommodations.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:33 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:50 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:00 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 8:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R. KENLEY, Gen'l Manager
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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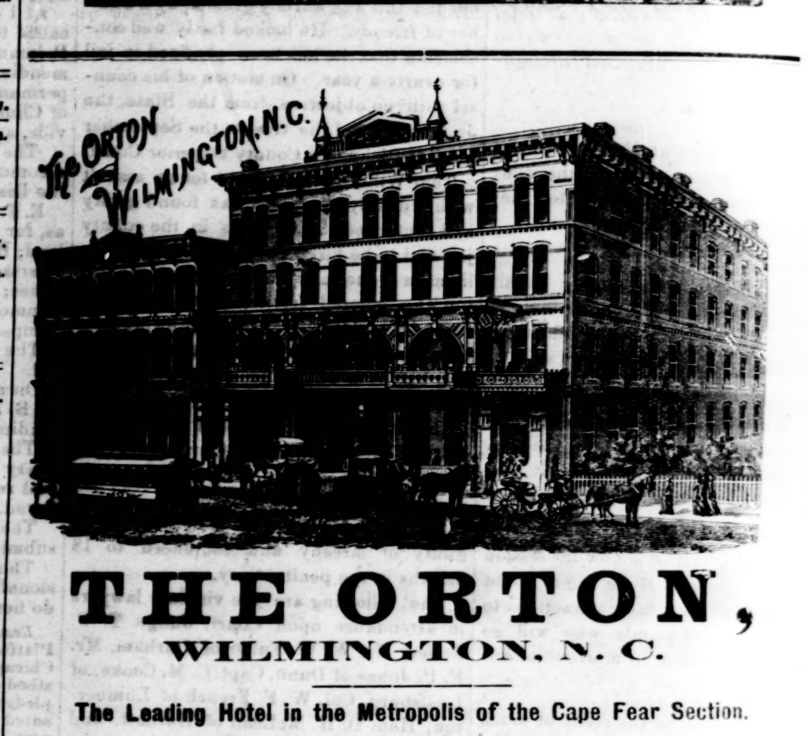



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| Year. | Bales. | Year. | Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1877, | 4,485,423 | 1885, | 5,669,021 |
| 1878, | 4,811,265 | 1886, | 6,550,215 |
| 1879, | 5,073,531 | 1887, | 6,513,624 |
| 1880, | 5,757,397 | 1888, | 7,017,707 |
| 1881, | 6,589,329 | 1889, | 6,935,082 |
| 1882, | 5,435,845 | 1890, | 7,313,726 |
| 1883, | 6,992,234 | 1891, | 8,655,518 |
| 1884, | 5,714,052 | 1892, | 6,700,365 |

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